THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

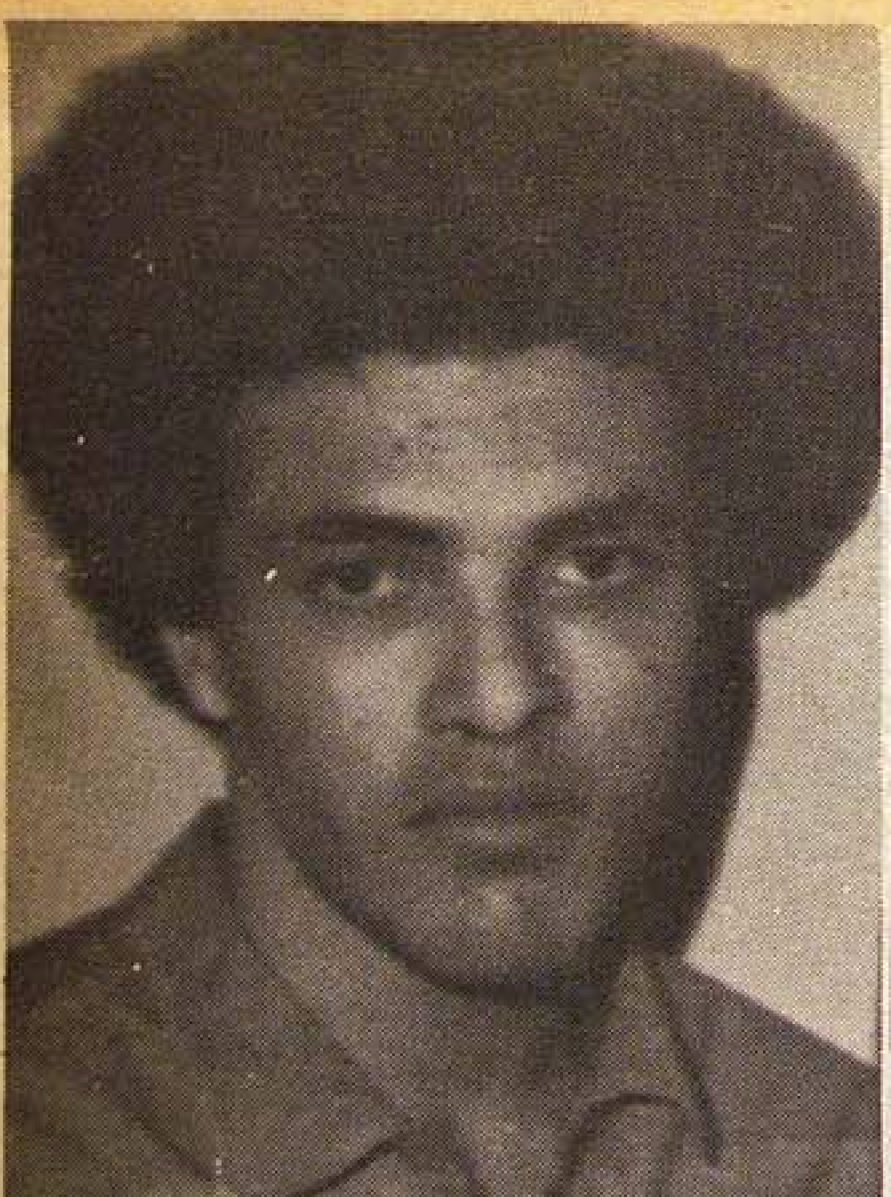
VOL. XIII NO. 24, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1975 25¢



INSIDE

SAN QUENTIN 6 TRIAL OPENS

CHARLES GARRY RECEIVES DEATH THREAT





BPINS photo

Left, JOHNNY SPAIN, Black Panther Party member who is being tried with five other Black and Brown prison activists in the trial of the San Quentin Six. Right, DAVID G. DU BOIS, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, conferring with famed attorney CHARLES GARRY. Garry is representing Johnny Spain and because of this he has received death threatsin a serious attempt to keep him from following through on the case.

(San Rafael, Calif.) - An anonymous death threat has been made against San Francisco lawyer Charles Garry, attorney for Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, one of the San Quentin 6 defendants, as the historic trial of the six Black and Brown prison activists opened at the Marin County courthouse on Monday, July 28.

Noted attorney Charles Garry, long time legal counsel of the Black Panther Party, who successfully defended Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton in three separate Oakland prosecution attempts to convict Huey for the death of an Oakland policeman, told newsmen that he took the threat seriously but was not paranoid about it.

Attorney Garry told THE BLACK PANTHER: "On Tuesday afternoon, an attorney called me at my office telling me that one of his clients told him that I was to be executed. He would not give me the name of the client, but he did tell me that the client was a very reliable person and had credibility. I reported this to one or two people.

"Then, Saturday night or Sunday morning, between 10:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m., I received a telephone call from a man telling me to get out of the case (San Quentin 6) or I was going to be killed. At this point I informed the Black Panther Party of the threats and it was decided that this information should not be kept quiet and that the public should know about it."

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Editorial

WHO WANTS GARRY DEAD?

As the San Quentin 6 trial opens this week, who has more to lose through exposure in the courtroom than the police, local, state and federal intelligence agencies and Evelle Younger's right-wing political "law and order" forces in the state of California? Could this be the source of the threat received by Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry, counsel for Black Panther Party member and San Quentin 6 defendant Johnny Larry Spain?

Since the Watergate exposures the American people have been repeatedly rocked by almost daily revelations of new information detailing the vicious role played by local police departments, the FBI, the CIA and a host of paid, unpaid and aspiring contract agents in illegal, deliberately provocative, murderous attempts to stop and turn back the righteous tide of Black anger and desperation, as well as White protest at fundamental failures both at home and abroad at the hands of the corporate power structure of this country.

No one knows better than those who gave the orders to destroy the Black Panther Party and all other real or imagined Black and people's vanguard elements, from the White House down, the total disregard those orders reflected for the human, Constitutional and civil rights of the victims.

No one knows better than the prison administrations of California (and the country) the vile, dehumanizing methods employed to attempt to break the spirit of resistance to those methods of politically wise, committed and courageous prison inmates.

Charles Garry has prepared a devastating case for the defense of Johnny Larry Spain, as have the attorneys for all the six Black and Brown brothers. Much contained in that defense confirms and underscores police, prison administration and political appointee responsibility for the crimes charged to the defendants.

Who better than these forces can, unnoticed, penetrate the massive "security" at Marin County courthouse with their assassins to carry out this infamous threat? Charles Garry's enemies are not the people but that power structure his committed and proven legal skills endanger. □



'You know, by golly, I think we may be onto something illegal here!'

Letters to the Editor

Polynesian Support For Huey P. Newton

The Committee For Justice For Huey P. Newton
And The Black Panther Party
P.O. Box 297
Oakland, California 94604
United States of America

Just a brief note to accompany our application to support your committee. As you can see we have not ticked any of those points regarding financial help. We have little money to spare as our group at the moment is undergoing some financial difficulties. However, we can offer what we have in abundance and that is man power to support your aims. So please don't think that we are not willing to donate to a worthy cause.

Actually we are eagerly awaiting the material your committee offers because we too have an obligation to Brother Huey as we look upon him as the spirit, outside that of our love of our people, in our work.

Please keep us informed of up-to-date information since many people have been asking us on matters regarding Huey.

Yours in struggle,
Will Ilolahia
Polynesian Panther Party
Auckland, New Zealand

Prison Release

Dear Comrades,

Life has gifted me with a bit of success in regaining my identity, the relief of identifying with a number.

Yes, I'm finally escaping this visible prison, after three years of justified antagonism, without being provoked into gaining myself a life sentence by putting one of these antagonists to death, which would have been justifiable in any human law book.

But with a little will power I manage to maintain. And it's hard for me to believe that I was legally obligated to internalize such unfair treatment and any form of rebellion by me would have been considered unlawful or uncivilized. Isn't that hard for: even a (dog) to internalize? This man's definition of being "civilized" is a bit savage, don't you think! It takes a real passive man to go through what I did for nothing. From the visible to the invisible prison. Please congratulate, oh passive me!

Respectfully submitted,
Comrade Byrd J.D.
Florence, Arizona

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COMMENT

Barbee On Wages And Jobs

Lloyd A. Barbee is a progressive Black state representative from Milwaukee's poor and oppressed Fourth Ward. In the following Comment, Brother Barbee provides an informative analysis of this country's work wage and salary structure and ways to go about achieving a more equitable distribution of the wealth.

Since the Depression era, the search for greater equity in our social, legal and economic environment has often taken place under the guise of tax reforms, public housing, educational opportunities, social services and other benefits.

As inflation continues to climb, however, the work wage and salary structure itself in this country may become a more central issue of reform for achieving equality and social justice.

In an article entitled *Equality, Inflation and Wage Control* by sociologists Martin Rein and Peter Marris, they state that "if we assume tradition is not inevitable and that economic forces function within a wage structure determined independently of supply and demand, then it should be possible to manipulate the wage structure in the interests of justice."

The government policy in this country with respect to wages and salaries attempts to steer them into a "stable, historically determined structure of differentials," according to Rein and Marris. This, they contend, has resulted in the inflationary scramble we are facing.

The effects of the wage structure on our inflationary spiral is easy to see. The salaries or wages in one sector of our economy set standards for another. As wage and salary increases disturb the frame of reference for wage increments elsewhere, the whole structure becomes defined in increasingly higher amounts of money. Wages scarcely ever fall.

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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JoANNE LITTLE

Five Blacks Selected For JoAnne Little Trial

Ms. Little To Defend Herself

(Raleigh, N.C.) - Defense attorneys for JoAnne Little last week succeeded in getting five Blacks and seven Whites whom it is believed will be be sympathetic to Ms. Little's case selected to her jury. Ms. Little, a 21-year-old Black women, is charged with the 1974 first-degree murder of an elderly White jail guard who raped her.

A jury selection team of social psychologists headed by Dr. Richard Christie of Columbia University assisted defense attorneys in their attempts to select as many Black jurors as possible. Failing that, the defense wanted young, White women whom it felt would be sympathetic to JoAnne's case.

The five Black jurors are mostly middle-aged or elderly. The White jurors, as well as the Black, are registered Democrats and generally oppose the death penalty, which is automatic in North Carolina for conviction of first-degree murder. Two of the White jurors are young women, ages 21 and 23. Both are college-educated and are nonchurch-going Episcopalians. North Carolina, like other Southern states, is known as the "Bible Belt," where religious tradition is strong.

When the jury selection began, the prosecution tried to excuse or disqualify all prospective Black jurors. However, midway through the selection process, District Attorney William C. Griffin shifted his strategy and excluded only younger Blacks. By the time the jury had been seated, Griffin had used eight of the prosecution's

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CHARLES GARRY

"REMOVE JOHNNY SPAIN'S SHACKLES AND CHAINS"

(San Rafael, Calif.) - *". . . I am shackled and chained to my chair like a wild animal. . . I cannot endure the pain. . ."*

Backed by the poignant words of Black Panther Party prison activist Johnny Larry Spain, the man he has pledged to defend in court, noted defense attorney Charles R. Garry last week filed a motion in Superior Court here seeking the immediate removal of the chains and shackles of Brother Johnny in court, the severance of his case or the dismissal of the frame-up charges against him in the celebrated San Quentin 6 case.

Filed on Thursday, July 24, just four days before the opening of the jury trial, attorney Garry's brief is well-prepared and well-documented, incorporating similar motions to remove the shackles and chains on the other defendants — all denied by trial judge Henry Broderick in defiance of the six brothers' human rights — as well as pertinent medical records and psychiatric reports condemning the physical abuse of the brothers.





JOHNNY SPAIN (left), shown chained in chair at San Quentin Six trial. At right, the shackles and chains that Johnny has to endure to and from court.

Yet, while records and reports can detail certain irrefutable physical evidence, nowhere is the cruelty of the shackling and chaining more revealing, and the necessity of their removal more clear, than in the personal declaration of Brother Johnny:

"...I am one of the defendants in the case of The People of the State of California vs. Bingham, et. al., No. 4094.

"By order of the trial Judge, I am shackled and chained to my chair like a wild animal.

"I am in constant pain and discomfort. After sitting in the stationary manner for a period of 20 minutes, I am just beside myself. I get exasperated and cannot concentrate and get to the point of complete emotional breakdown.

"At one time, while the jury was being chosen in the case, at approximately 4:00 p.m., I was so distraught with pain that the thought of having to endure a period from six months to nine months—(the projected length of the San Quentin 6 trial)—was more than I was able to endure. Without thinking, and in complete frustration, I threw my files. I know I meant no harm to anyone.

SHACKLES & CHAINS

"These shackles and chains must be removed. I cannot endure the pain. If I were permitted to stand up and move my body for a moment or two every fifteen to twenty minutes, then I could endure the trial. Otherwise, I am not able to do so.

"I make this promise to the Court that, if the chains and shackles were removed, and I could sit in that courtroom as a human being instead of as a wild animal, my conduct would be more than exemplary..."

Among the medical records attached to attorney Garry's motion is a report by Dr. Richard Fine on the findings of the recent diagnostic tests administered to Brother Johnny when he was removed from San Quentin to Neumiller Hospital and placed — under tight security—in San Francisco General Hospital.

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The Dells Visit Community Learning Center

(Oakland, Calif.) - Two members of the ever popular singing group, the Dells, recently visited here and talked with Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS, director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, East Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth housed in the Community Learning Center. The Dells had heard many good things about the Institute and the Learning Center and, while doing a show in San Francisco, two of their members came over to learn about the educational, cultural and social programs that go on at the 6118 East 14th Street site.

Brother VERNE ALLISON enjoyed a tour of the Learning Center's facilities with Ericka and talked with several of the Learning Center's staff members. Brother MARVIN JUNIOR (right) discussed the programs of the Learning Center with Ericka and Brother JAMES MOTT, a Learning Center staff member, at Jimmy's LampPost, a popular restaurant and cocktail bar in downtown Oakland.

Charles Garry

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

At a press conference called to inform the media of the threat held at the Marin County courthouse Monday morning preceding the opening of the trial session, Attorney Garry elaborated on the incident. He said the attorney who first spoke to him identified himself as a young lawyer just starting law practice.

The young man told Mr. Garry that the information was third hand and that he and his client were both quite disturbed about the information and decided to tell Garry. He did not identify either his client or the two other sources of the information. Attorney Garry also indicated that the night caller told him that if he remained on the San Quentin 6 case he would be killed.

At a second press conference called by the San Quentin 6 Defense Committee during the first day's lunch break of the trial at the courthouse, David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, charged that those who have the most to lose as this case proceeds, "Those who will be most exposed as the evidence comes forward in the defense of Johnny Spain, a member of the Black Panther Party and his co-defendants, are the police, intelligence agencies, the CIA and the FBI. These are the only forces capable having access to attorney Charles Garry in the courtroom, where, according to our information, the assassination threat was to be carried out.

"We feel, therefore, that this is a very serious situation; one that the public should take very seriously. We should remember all the things that have been revealed and continue being revealed about police and intelligence agency provocateurs, murderers, assassins and harrassers of those who are working in defense of the rights of the people and to secure the power of the people."

Demonstrating his primary commitment to his client, despite the threat upon his life, Garry took the opportunity at the press conference to call attention to the inhuman chaining and shackling of his client, Johnny Spain and the other defendants during the course of the trial. (See article, page 3.)

Garry told the assembled press persons "my particular concern is the fact ... of these five men who are shackled and chained. There is no way in the world that I can see that any reasonable human being can draw any other inference than that these men are shackled and chained because they are vicious and dangerous... How this is going to be eradicated is something I don't know how to do," he added.

"Take my client, for instance, Johnny Larry Spain, who is a very sensitive person; who is a poet; who is ill with a back condition that specialists have stated requires special exercises and the ability to move around every 15 or 20 minutes. As a result, he is in acute and sharp pain. So, I'm faced with two situations with Mr. Spain. First, he feels humiliated and as though he is degraded to have to sit there like a wild animal. Secondly, he is in constant pain so much so that after he's been sitting there for about an hour he is in such dire and acute pain that he just cannot sit there. He can't stand it. Towards the afternoon, he is almost blacked out, without the ability to concentrate on what's going on in the courtroom."

Attorney Garry explained that he has submitted to the court irrefutable medical evidence by highly qualified specialists all of whom agree that the chaining and shackling contributes to Johnny Spain's deteriorating health.

Attorney Garry also challenged the assertion that his client could receive a fair trial from a jury selected from the very affluent Marin County. "There is no way that Marin County can produce a jury that is a peer group of the six defendants," he asserted.

The first day's trial sitting heard the prosecution's presentation of its case, in which the Six are charged with murder and conspiracy stemming from what the prosecution claims was an escape attempt in San Quentin on August 21, 1971, resulting in the assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

1984-type "security" measures require visitors to pass through two metel detectors, be hand searched and patted down, photographed and instructed against any attempt to communicate by signs with any of the defendants, who, together with the court personnel, are separated from the public and press by a specially constructed, $40,000 plexiglass screen allegedly bullet proof. Video TV cameras constantly scan the courtroom and beefy guards surround the five defendants, chained and shackled to chairs, bolted to the floor. □



David DuBois, JuJu, Sunshine Of Life At Community Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - In his inspiring and entertaining manner, Brother DAVID G. DU BOIS, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service, *highlighted the July 27 Son of Man Temple Community Forum.*

Brother Du Bois spoke on the Cuban national holiday, July 26, and the attack led by a 26-year-old Havana lawyer named Fidel Castro, on that day in 1953 against Batista's troops at the Moncada Army Barracks.

Brother NYIMI JUJU of Radio Free Black, and a trio of talented sisters called SUNSHINE OF LIFE were also featured in Sunday's program.

Brother JuJu played a medley of songs which Radio Free Black will be recording in Lagos, Nigeria, when they play there in FESTAC '75 later this year.

The dance presentation hosted the Sunshine of Life, a trio of enthralling performers, who did modern dance interpretations of songs by Earth, Wind and Fire as well as Kool and the Gang.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

July 30, 1863

President Abraham Lincoln issued an "eye-for-an-eye" order on July 30, 1863, warning the Confederate army that for every Black POW shot, a Confederate rebel POW would be shot, and that for every Black POW sold into slavery, a Confederate POW would be sentenced to life at hard labor. This order was issued in response to the Confederate army's policy of murdering captured Black soldiers during the Civil War.

July 28, 1868

The 14th Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution on July 28, 1868. The Amendment was passed to allegedly ensure the rights and privileges of citizenship for all Americans. Everyone born in the United States or naturalized through law was defined as a U.S. citizen and no state could interfere with that person's rights.

July 28, 1917

On July 28, 1917, over 10,000 Black people marched down Fifth Avenue in New York City to protest lynching and racial indignities. This famous "Silent March" was organized by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and the then fledgling NAACP.

August 4, 1953

The movement of Black families into Trumbull Park housing project in Chicago on August 4, 1953, precipitated virtually continuous racial conflict which lasted more than three years and required the assignment of more than 1,000 policemen to keep order.

August 4, 1964

On August 4, 1964, the bodies of three civil rights worker were discovered on a farm near Philadelphia, Mississippi, after being missing since June 21. The FBI stated that they had been murdered by White segregationists on the night of their disappearance.



Shanty houses of Floridian migrant farm workers.

Florida Orange Workers Read "Declaration Of Independence"

(Auburndale, Fla.) — Members of the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) here, most of whom are Black, read their own "Declaration of Independence" on July 4 in front of the Coca Cola Company's Auburndale office as a protest against the company's refusal to negotiate a new contract. At least 500 workers from Coca Cola's Minute Maid division participated in the protest.

The UFW's contract with Coca Cola, the first such contract in agricultural Florida, was signed in 1972 and expired on January 3 of this year. Since its expiration, the contract has been extended on a day-to-day basis.

Negotiations reached a stalemate in February when the company refused to talk about anything at all unless "the union agreed to give up the right to talk to union members in the fields," said Mack Lyons, UFW's Florida director.

UFW member and steward Herman Smith read the workers' declaration of independence, declaring that:

"...All workers are created equal, that God gave them all some rights that no boss has the right to take away . . .

"To make sure that no one takes away these rights, contracts are signed between unions and employers . . .

"The workers declare themselves free, independent and equal people with their employers and put an end to such violations of their . . . rights as employers have done in the past, including, but not limited to:

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"WE MUST EXPOSE WHAT IS HAPPENING INSIDE WAUPUN PRISON"

David G. DuBois Addresses Milwaukee Rally For Abolition Of Death Chambers

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - Eight recently completed underground, soundproof, electronically monitored, temperature controlled "isolation" cells at Waupun State Prison here, and the 16 more that are planned will be used "to isolate, to break and if necessary to destroy" prison inmates who resist the dehumanizing brutality of prison guards and administrators, David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party told a rally here on Sunday, July 27, called by the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party to protest construction of the cells.

The rally, held at Malcolm X (Garfield) Park, also featured speakers State Representative Lloyd A. Barbee and Black Panther Party Milwaukee coordinator Ronald Starks. Eight-thousand signatures have been collected since June 18 on petitions directed at the state legislature calling for abolition of the cells and the closing of the segregation unit at Waupun pending an investigation of the conditions.

"What's really happening here," Du Bois told the mostly Black crowd, "is an attempt to hide away from the eyes and ears and knowledge of the general prison population prison guard crimes committed against prisoners — crimes such as murder, brutal beatings, forced drugging and all the rest . . ."

Emphasizing that at Waupun, "like at prisons throughout this country," the majority of the inmates are Black and minority and "99 per cent of them if not 100 per cent" are from poor families, Du Bois reminded the audience "these are our sons and daughters, our brothers and sisters, our mothers and fathers and we cannot desert them."

Brother Du Bois, who is also Editor-in-Chief of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, publishers of THE BLACK PANTHER weekly newspaper, said that the Black Panther Party "considers it its duty, its responsibility to respond to what prison inmates tell us is happening to them inside those walls . . . it is our duty and responsibility to tell as many people as we can across this country what those inmates tell us . . . We have faith, we believe that if people know what is happening in the prisons, if people can learn what is happening to our Brothers and Sisters in those prisons, then they will come out and raise their voices in defense of the rights of prisoners."

Du Bois told the audience, "We owe a debt of gratitude to the Brothers at Waupun who launched the hunger strike and carried it out" some weeks ago, "because it was only through that hunger strike that we learned what was happening and that we're now in the position to launch the campaign for thousands upon thousands of signatures on petitions to abolish these 'death chambers' that, until that strike, had been kept secret by the Waupun Prison administration."



DAVID G. DU-BOIS (right), official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, shown with Wisconsin state Assemblyman LLOYD BARBEE (center) and newsman.

Du Bois warned the audience that "prison systems all over this country are watching to see if Waupun can get away with the constrution of these cells here without community uproar. "If the people don't prevent it from happening here," he warned, "then they can do it anywhere, and they will!"

He urged the organizers of the campaign for the abolition of the death chambers to confront "every person in the Milwaukee community and in the state of Wisconsin who claims the mantle of leadership, including elected officials, community organizers, church leaders, social club leaders, trade union leaders" with the demand to take a position on the construction of these cells.

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"Save Grove Street College" Suit In Court

(Oakland, Calif.) — The students of Grove Street College (North Peralta Community College) are resuming their long struggle to keep their campus open.

On Friday, July 18, 1975, the students' lawsuit, which was filed against the Peralta Community College District, came to trial in Alameda County Superior Court. The students have the support of popular Bay Area Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, Berkeley Mayor Warren Widener, Berkeley Councilpersons Llona Hancock and Ying Lee Kelley, and the backing of many community groups and individuals.

At issue is Peralta's obligation to operate a full community college in the North Oakland-Berkeley-Albany area, a promise made to that area's voters during the 1965 bond issue campaign which raised $47,000,000 dollars toward the building of four campuses. Students and concerned citizen groups are arguing for their right to an accredited campus and for the maintenance of Grove Street College, at its present site, until such a facility can be established.

Grove Street College with its predominantly Black and Third World student enrollment, has met the Oakland flatland's community's need for years until the current Peralta administration disregarded its commitment and began stripping the campus of staff and equipment.

BLACK DOCTORS TO CONFER ON IMPROVING HEALTH CARE SERVICES

(New York, N.Y.) - Determined to "be a continuing force in the molding of health policy," Black doctors across the nation are preparing to travel to Miami Beach and attend the National Medical Association's 80th Annual Convention and Scientific Assembly, August 10-15, according to an announcement by Dr. Vernal Cave, president of the 6,600 member organization.

Dr. Cave, a noted dermatologist and author of numerous scientific articles, is a director of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation and chief of the New York City Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

"The 1975 Convention promises to be stimulating, productive and enjoyable and I would like to extend a warm and hearty invitation to all members and their guests to join us in Miami Beach for this occasion.



BPINS photo

Woman receiving health care at Doctors Hospital, a Black-owned hospital in Oakland, California. Black doctors are becoming major force in improving health care services.

INTERNIST

"Under the leadership of Dr. Edith Irby Jones, an internist from Houston, Texas, and chairman of the Council on Scientific Assembly, the scientific component of the Convention has been developed with a particular emphasis placed on Black-related diseases and disorders, which will be reflected in the themes and perspectives of the programs of the 17 scientific sections," said Dr. Cave.

The 17 scientific sections to be included are aerospace and military medicine, anesthesia, basic science, community health, dermatology, family practice, internal medicine, neurology and psychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthamology, orthopedic surgery, audiolaryngology, pediatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, radiology, surgery and urology.

Featured in each specialty section will be presentations of reviews of current literature, research projects, clinical evaluations, uses of new methods, instruments and materials in medicine.

An important feature of the medical convention, added Dr. Cave, is the "Consumer Medical Outreach Program."

Introduced at the 1973 Convention in New York City, the Outreach Program brings together physicians, allied health professionals, health advocates and consumers to discuss major health issues and to generate policy and strategies for improvements in health care delivery and accessibility.

"Recommendations and resolutions from this program will be received via the House of Delegates. Dr. Bernard Bridges, speaker of the House of Delegates, has alerted the House to the innumerable major health problems with which it will be confronted.

"...Black doctors are about very serious business. The objective of the Convention is to provide an opportunity for members to participate and share in the shaping of National Medical Association policies and objectives, with the intention that the members will leave Miami more informed scientifically, more attuned to the directions in which health care must progress if it is to respond to the needs of the people, and thus be better equipped to deal with the changing health care picture in America," stated Dr. Cave.

(We wish to thank the National Medical Association, Inc., for the information printed in this article.)☐

OUR HEALTH

Emphysema

PART 1

Emphysema is trouble with breathing. The first sign is shortness of breath—not just "getting out of breath" from running upstairs, but serious and unusual breathlessness. Sometimes coughing is part of it, especially when it is complicated by chronic bronchitis.

Emphysema is a form of damage to the lungs. Its effects may be so slight as to be not even noticed. It can grow worse, usually taking months or years. It can be bad enough to be a growing handicap, interfering with play and work.

The breathing disability of emphysema can be lessened by medical treatment, by physical exercises, by training. The person with emphysema can be helped to get along with his handicap.

Many doctors believe that cigarette smoking is the reason for much emphysema. It is a fact that people who breathe smoke-filled and otherwise polluted air for years have more emphysema than others. There is also an inherited condition—a lack of certain substances in the body—that leads to emphysema in young people.

Emphysema is not started by a germ and is not caught from other people. No one accident or happening can be said to be the beginning. A series of events probably gets it started. Once damage starts, it may slowly go on to more damage.

Emphysema once seemed to trouble mostly middle-aged and elderly persons, those who had lived long enough to have a long history of breathing troubles—infections, repeated attacks of bronchitis and the like. But younger people without such a history can get it, too. Still, a long string of troubles in the chest probably helps to cause many instances of the disease. Even more important as a cause are harmful things people breathe in — especially from cigarette smoking.

Emphysema means that the walls of some of the lung's air sacs have broken down. Air is trapped in them. Breathing out (exhaling) puts a squeezing pressure on the air passages (bronchi, bronchioles). If the passage walls are weakened, they may close up. Then more air is trapped.

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS: RACIAL VIOLENCE "A RELIC OF THE PAST" PART 1

Ku Klux Klan-type violence and murder against Black people in the U.S. continues in 1975. The Black community of Nacogdoches, Texas, a southeastern Texas town whose population of 22,000 is 43 per cent Black, today is suffering brutality, harassment and discrimination from the White vigilantes of the local police force and other White racists that is reminiscent of Klan activities in the early 1900s.

Piles of documents sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by Brother Arthur Weaver, president of the Nacogdoches Branch of the NAACP, detail shocking accounts of murder and brutality, dating back to the start of the century, including the hanging of 12 innocent Black men by Whites who were unable to locate a Black man who had allegedly committed a crime; the muder of a young brother who was beaten to death by a White policeman (or policemen) who was having sexual relations with his (the brother's) sister and was caught in the act by the young woman's brother; and the routine beating until recently of all Black people who were arrested, regardless of the charges.

This week THE BLACK PANTHER begins a series of articles on Nacogdoches, Texas, a series we hope will bring to national attention the plight of the Black people of this town and will aid them in securing justice from the proper governmental authorities. Special thanks goes to Brother Arthur Weaver for his courage in making this information available to our readers.



In 1937, this Black man was tortured with a blow torch, and then lynched. In Nacogdoches, Texas, the treatment of Blacks has shown little change since slavery times.

(Nacogdoches, Tex.) - "The young Blacks ain't supposed to take so much off these White folks as we old Blacks did. If they (Whites) don't keep their promises to the young people, there's going to be more trouble."

The speaker is a 75-year-old retired Black man who is a lifetime resident of Nacogdoches. He expresses the sentiments of many Black people in the town who are tired of harassment and violence by Whites and who have "put fear (of White people) behind us."

Located near the Louisiana border, Nacogdoches was once a farm community. Today, its economy includes brass, chicken processing, aluminium chair and plywood plants. A branch of the state college is also located here.

The majority of the Black people are poor. Unable to find decent employment, many of the young Black people move out of town. Those who stay have little to look forward to.

One of the serious problems for Nacogdoches Blacks is housing.

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"Lifers' Club" Formed By Tennessee Prison Inmates

(Nashville, Tennessee) - The "Lifers' Club," an organization which has the sole purpose of benefiting inmates serving long sentences, was recently founded at Tennessee State Prison here.

The main requirement for admission to the Lifers' Club is that the prisoner be serving at least a 20-year sentence, therefore including more than 700 men at the prison for possible membership.

REPORT

According to an article printed in a recent report issued by the Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons, the Lifers' Club was formally initiated on June 4, 1975, following 10 long months of meetings and negotiations. It consists of 30 inmates and 10 "free-world" people, the term used by the inmates for their community supporters.

Apprehension by inmates serving long sentences over the absence of any concern or programs for those so-called "hard core" prison inmates provided the impetus for this progressive effort at uniting both community persons and prisoners toward positive ends.

The philosophy of the Lifers' Club is that prison inmates must work together to define their own goals and means to change the institution in which they are forced to live.

Seven positions were created for the steering committee with the members voting in Jerome Campbell, Don Hancock, Hastie Love, Jimmy Miller, Bobby Moore, Mike Phillips, and Dock Walker to fill them. (Several of the brothers were active participants in the recent inmate rebellion over better conditions which rocked the state prison this past spring.) The membership unanimously voted to empower the steering committee to screen applicants to the organization. The committee was also given the task of formulating organizational by-laws to be presented to the entire membership for amendment and approval.

ADVISORY BODY

The community group acts as an advisory body, candidly sharing its ideas with the prisoners, and acting to present the inmates' views to the public.

It is hoped that this mutual arrangement will eventually result in a strong, independent political force dedicated to changing the Tennessee penal system. □

CANAL ZONE TREATY DELAY

Panama's "Patience Is Being Exhausted"

(Panama, Canal Zone) — The people of Panama will resort to sabotage, and if necessary, armed struggle, to remove U.S. colonialism from their country, Panamanian President, General Omar Torrijos, told the Mexican daily *Excelsior*, as reported by the *Peoples Translation Service*.

The Panamanians are quickly losing patience with the United States' refusal to negotiate a new treaty to establish the sovereignty of Panama over the Panama Canal Zone, Torrijos said. He stated explicitly that, "When peaceful means are closed off to a



Cargo ship passing through the Panama Canal.

people, they must resort to the kind of liberation struggle that Ho Chi Minh waged."

When asked whether a violent reaction could result because of the total lack of progress in negotiations with the U.S., Torrijos replied, "Blows are struck, not announced," and emphasized that Panamanian youth have always believed "more in liberation than in negotiation."

Panama is now in the process of negotiating a new treaty which will: (1) abolish the concept of "perpetuity," which exists in the present treaty; (2) return the jurisdiction of the Canal to Panama; and (3) negate the very concept of a "Canal Zone." The present treaty dates back to 1903.

Panama's foreign minister, Carlos Osores, made the point that if these demands are not met soon, no military force will be able to prevent sabotage of the Canal. The Canal is "extremely vulnerable" and "cannot be

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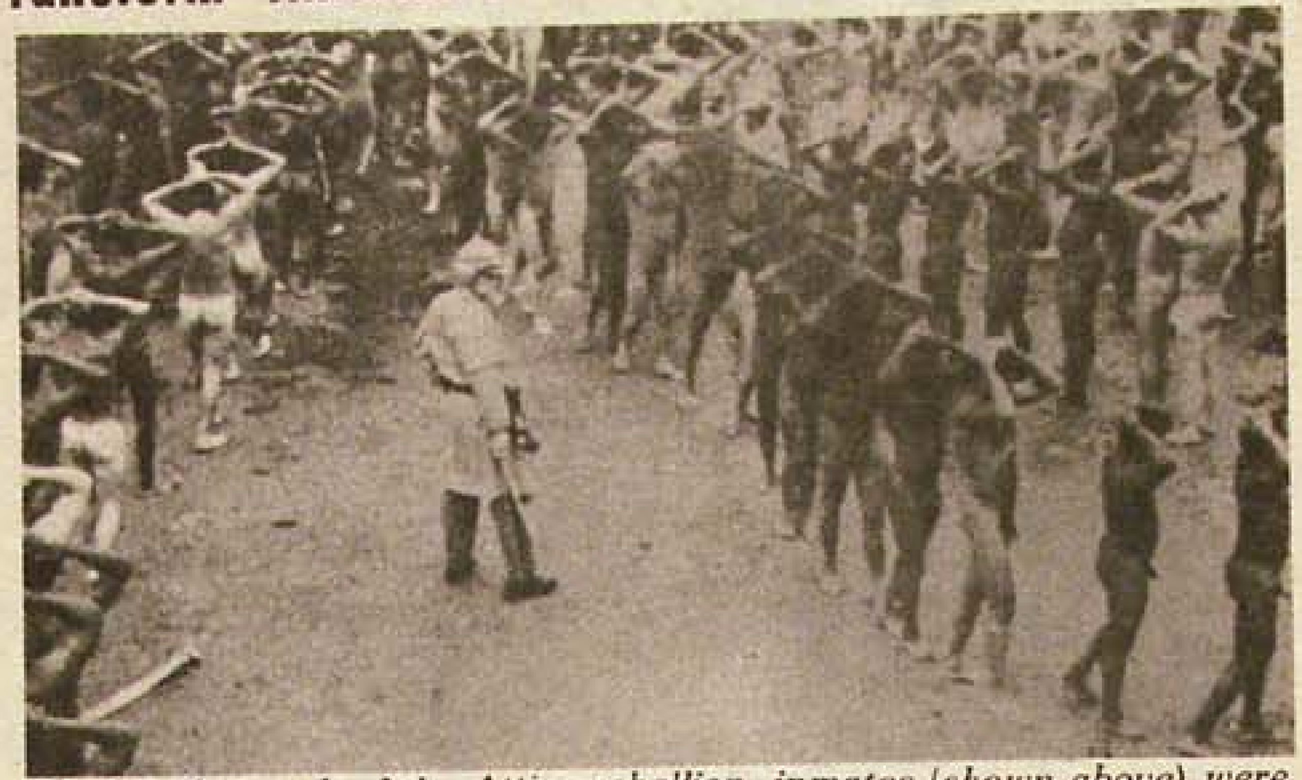
"DOUBLE CHAINS"

A Call To Action To Transform America's Prisons

By Bill Brent

This in-depth examination of U.S. prisons was written by Bill Brent, a brother who himself spent a total of 12 years in some of America's worst prison dungeons. Brother Brent has been living in exile in Cuba for more than five years and is one of the most highly respected Americans there. Brother Brent is about to graduate from the University of Havana with a degree in language arts, and is active in a variety of people's organizations. Double Chains, *to be published in series in THE BLACK PANTHER, is a passionate call to action, as well as a saga of human struggle and sacrifice. It is an appeal for the building of a united liberation movement in this country in which all of us, ultimately, must participate.*

Double Chains *is reprinted from* Tricontinental, *the political organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL), published in Havana.*



In the aftermath of the Attica rebellion, inmates (shown above) were herded like animals and then viciously brutalized.

PART 1

A study of the history of rebellions makes it quite clear that, in most cases, it is some senseless, unnecessary act of violence or injustice against the oppressed by the oppressor which sparks them, though the underlying causes on which that spark falls have long been smoldering. Prison rebellions have been taking place in the United States of America for hundreds of years. There are specific reasons for this: bad living conditions; inhumane treatment; in California, the indeterminate sentence which automatically puts the power of life and death in the hands of a select few known as the California Adult Authority.

When an individual or group of individuals uses all legal means available to gain a semblance of justice, and all efforts fail, these individuals have no choice but to resort to whatever means they deem necessary to gain their basic human rights.

On Wednesday, September 8, 1971, in the New York State prison located at Attica, New York, two prisoners accused of attacking a prison guard were thrown into solitary confinement and badly beaten. This sadistic action was the spark which set off the political powder keg created within the New York State prison system by official indifference, injustice, and prolonged inhumane treatment.

On Thursday, September 9, 1971, in the course of a work strike involving some 500 prisoners protesting the beating of those two, more than 1,200 inmates took control of Attica State Prison. The superior weaponry of the prison guards—pistols, high-powered rifles, tear gas and machine guns — forced the prisoners, along with some 38 hostages, to retreat to a section of the prison known as Cell Block D.

It was under these conditions, surrounded by the enemy, isolated, armed with nothing more than hastily fashioned spears, clubs, knives or their bare fists, that these courageous brothers — scorned by a society which has been psychologically conditioned to think of them as criminals, hard-core trouble makers, incorrigibles, a society which has been deliberately kept in ignorance about the atrocities committed against them, the inhumane conditions under which they have to live — were forced to make a last ditch stand in defense of their just and righteous demands.

WARDEN MANCUSI

On September 13, 1971, Warden Vincent Mancusi of the New York State prison at Attica, acting with the full knowledge and support of New York State Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald and New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller, ordered state police and National Guards to attack the inmates in Cell Block D.

The vicious, brutal and completely unnecessary attack caused the deaths of 42 human beings, inmates and hostages. There was no reason to attack the prisoners of Cell Block D, for although they did control the cell block and were holding hostages, they had no guns and they could not possibly get out of the prison proper.

In an effort to justify this senseless massacre, prison officials claimed that the inmates were murdering the hostages. Several prison guards told newspaper reporters they had personally witnessed inmates cutting the throats of hostages, and that at least one hostage had been castrated. These were out and out lies.

An autopsy report made by the New York State Medical Commissioner reported that all the dead men, including hostages, had been killed by gunfire. At a press conference held shortly thereafter, State Corrections Commissioner Oswald was forced to admit the truth of the matter, that everyone killed in Attica had been killed by gunfire.

Prison authorities ordered the attack because they were afraid that if they met the inmates' demands at Attica, this would start a chain of events throughout the U.S. prison system and would inspire other inmates to use this method to gain their just demands for decent living conditions, food, working hours and wages. Commissioner Oswald had publicly stated that the issues posed by the inmates were the most awesome challenge he had faced in a lifetime career in criminology.

Governor Rockefeller's response to the inmates' demands was that he did not have the legal authority to grant those demands. After the massacre had been successfully accomplished, Rockefeller was personally congratulated by President Richard M.

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

F.B.I. Spy Data To I.T.T.

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - The FBI admitted in a federal court here that it supplied International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) with surveillance information on a group known as the War Resisters League. The FBI-ITT exchange was disclosed as a result of a suit brought against the FBI filed by the War Resisters League. This is the first known instance where the FBI has admitted in court to supplying data from its confidential files to a privately owned corporation.

Typewriters "Subversive"

(McAlester, Okla.) - All typewriters at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary here were seized in June because, according to prison Warden Richard Crisp, "*They can be instruments to* encourage subversive influence." Crisp's decision was made after intercepting letters from prisoners to "communistic and other subversive groups."

Blacks "Barbarians" To Librarian

(Washington, D.C.) - Opposition to historian Daniel J. Boorstin's nomination for chief librarian at the Library of Congres is growing among the library's Black workers, whose union head says Boorstin would "set back equality and equal opportunity by at least 120 years." Boorstin refers to Black people in one of his recent books as "the new barbarians."

C.I.A Linked To Grove Press Bombing

(New York, N.Y.) - Recently, a suit that charges the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with infiltrating, wiretapping and bombing the offices of Grove Press Inc., was filed in Federal District Court here. The 21-page complaint seeks to compel the CIA to turn over all its records relating to Grove Press Inc., and asks for more than $10 million in damages from the agency as well as additional damages from its officials.

Black Veteran Denied Discharge Appeal

(Chicago, Ill.) - An 11 year ex-veteran, Brother Edward Miller was recently denied his appeal for correction of his bad conduct discharge (BCD). As a result, Brother Miller cannot get a job and must remain, against his wishes, on public aid.

In his application to the Air Force Board for the Correction of Military Records, of which THE BLACK PANTHER received a xeroxed copy, Brother Miller explained his reasons for seeking redress:

"An ultimate injustice to society and to myself," Miller stated, "results from the otherwise proper judgement of the special court-martial. The nature of the discharge prevents me from getting educational benefits and thereby prevents me from learning a trade. As a result, I subsist on public aid."



Black soldiers marching through snow.

As to his record of military service, Brother Miller remarked in his petition, "I served with the Navy from 1944 to 1946 and was in action in the Far East at Okinawa, Iwo Jima and the Philippines. I was injured in combat aboard the USS Hancock and received an honorable discharge as a seaman first class.

"I served with the Army Air Corps from 1947 to 1950 at Yokota Air Force Base in Japan and received an honorable discharge as a sergeant. During Korea, I re-enlisted and served with the Army at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn between 1950 and 1953. I received an honorable discharge as a staff sergeant. Between 1953

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RON KOVIC FIGHTS FOR RIGHTS OF VETERANS

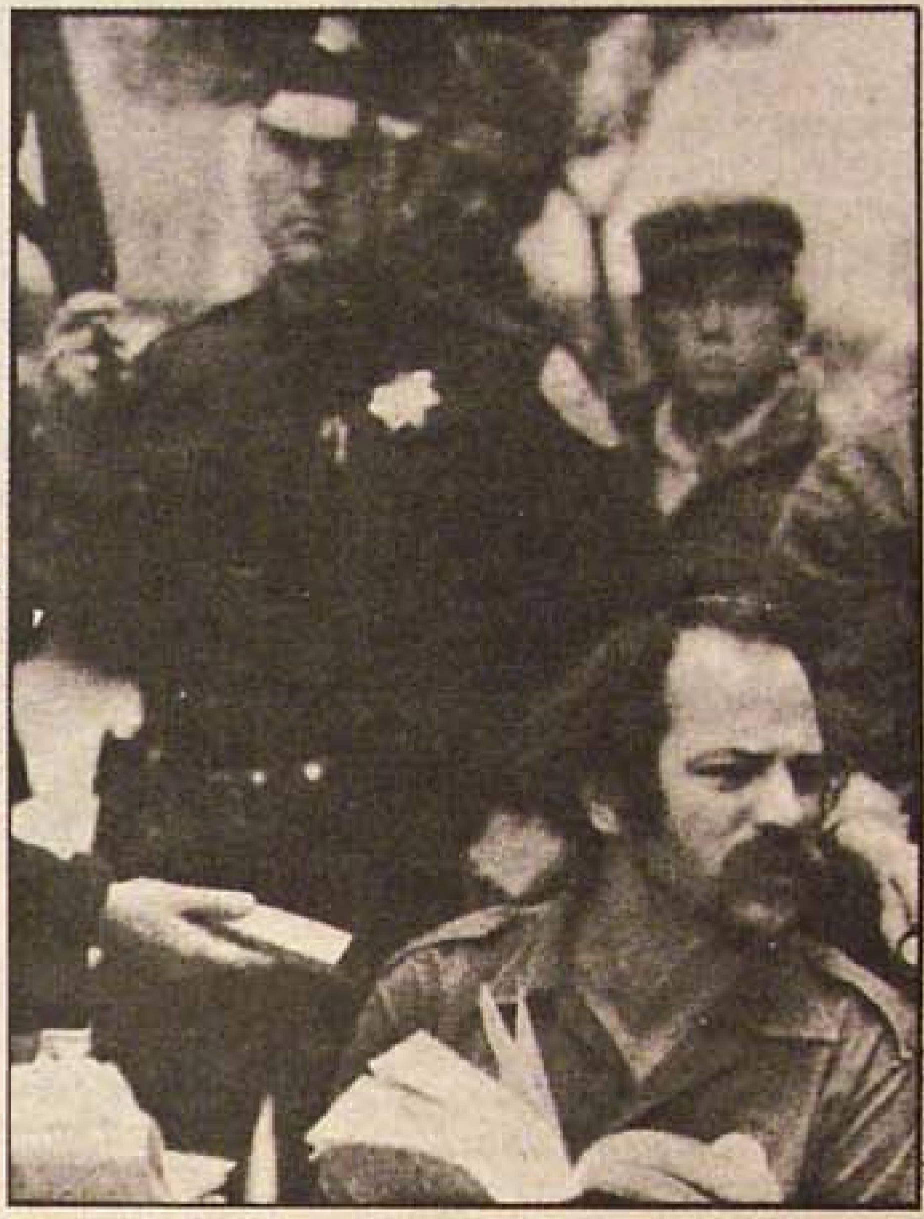
(San Francisco, Calif.) — Recently, disabled Vietnam veteran Ron Kovic, with an AR-15 shotgun and a copy of the Bill of Rights, dramatically drew attention to the terrible plight of disabled and other veterans in this country by demonstrating in his wheel chair in front of the San Francisco Federal Building.

Ron, who is paralyzed from the chest down, was a Marine sergeant in Vietnam. He was specifically protesting against the late arrival of his own disability check, but made it clear his case was not isolated from that of the U.S.'s 29 million veterans. Two days after his one-man demonstration (which received establishment media coverage), his check was flown in from Houston and hand delivered to him in Berkeley, California.

Ron is the founder of the American Veteran's Movement (AVM), that originated from a group of disabled veterans and workers from the Long Beach, California, V.A. Hospital in May of 1973. The group quickly grew to a membership of more than 100.

Explaining the origin of AVC, a statement points out that "we found that because of our physical and financial handicaps we were not able to do any more than expose problems rather than create means to overcome them.

Disabled Vietnam veteran RON KOVIC, founder of the American Veteran's Movement. To draw attention to the plight of veterans, Kovic demonstrated in front of the San Francisco Federal Building with an AR-15 rifle.



"During our three months as a patient/worker group we saw many differences of opinion among veterans. To avert this splintering of opinion, we instituted a survey of more than 800 veterans of all ages and ethnic groups to determine what their grievances were as veterans in this country. From this survey came the two objectives of the Aemrican Veteran's Movement:

"1. Increased rights for all veterans.

"2. An end to the disgraceful conditions in the V.A. hospitals."

The AVC won its first victory after a 19-day occupation and 17-day hunger strike in the Los Angeles office of Senator Alan B. Cranston, last February, which drew national attention to the veterans' crisis.

2ND VICTORY

A second victory followed at a March 25 meeting with Donald M. Johnson, head of the Veterans Administration. The AVM, backed by other veterans' groups, members of Congress, California's secretary of state and America's veterans, again brought to light the insensitive attitude of the Veterans Administration.

Recently the AVC led the fight in New York City for the reinstatement of Commissioner Carl McCardin and increased rights for all New York City vets. The AVM led more than 1,000 veterans in an encampment in front of New York City Hall.

On the eve of "Honor Vietnam Veterans Day," the AVM took its fight to the top of the Washington Monument, which it held for more than two hours, demanding to meet with the President of the U.S. This focused international attention on the disgraceful plight of the American veteran.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

DELLUMS' CORNER

Criticizes Delays In Social Security Appeals

(Washington, D.C.) — Expressing "extreme dissatisfaction" with the delays in the processing of appeals cases for Social Security claimants, Congressman Ronald V. Dellums has called for immediate consideration and passage of legislation concerning reforms in the Social Security appeals process. In a letter to Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman (D.-Oreg.) and Subcommittee Chairman James Burke (D.-Mass.), Congressman Dellums pointed out that constituents across the country are experiencing delays of anywhere from six months to three years in having their appeal cases heard.

"Often the people seeking these decisions are those who most desperately need assistance, and yet their hearings are delayed indefinitely," Dellums said. "Also individual citizens have encountered delays and repeated demands that they supply the same information over and over again to Social Security officials," Dellums continued.

Congressman Dellums urged the committee chairmen to schedule hearings on this matter as soon as possible so that legislation may be reported promptly to the House. "Certainly, following on the heels of hearings on the financing of the Social Security Administration, it is completely appropriate that the next topic to be considered is the administration of this agency. We have delayed reform too long; we must change the system now," the letter concluded.

Five Blacks Selected

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

nine peremptory challenges (dismissal of jurors for no reason) against prospective Black jurors.

With the selection of the permanent jurors, attention is now being focused on reducing the first-degree murder charge against JoAnne. Griffin — whom the defense unsuccessfully tried to have removed from the case because of his past defense of top officials of the Ku Klux Klan — or Superior Court Judge Hamilton H. Hobgood may reduce the first-degree murder charge to one or two lesser offenses, second-degree murder and voluntary manslaughter. The jury could convict JoAnne of one or both of the lesser charges and not the first-degree murder charge.

PROOF

According to Raleigh District Attorney Burley Mitchell, Jr., in a first-degree murder case where there is no "really convincing proof, a jury begins immediately to search for a lesser included offense as soon as it starts deliberating."

Second-degree murder is murder "with no premeditation or deliberation," which in North Carolina carries a sentence of up to life imprisonment. Average sentences range from five to 20 years. Voluntary manslaughter is "the intentional killing of another without excuse or malice." This charge includes also any death resulting from using "more force than necessary" in self-defense. In North Carolina, the sentence is from four months to 20 years, with the average sentence being five to 10 years.

In other trial developments last week, Judge Hobgood denied a defense motion to prevent a special prosecutor hired by the family of Clarence Alligood, the slain jail guard, to aid District Attorney Griffin in the prosecution. Defense attorneys argued that the special prosecutor, John A. Wilkinson, should not participate in the prosecution because he had defended Ms. Little in two cases prior to the murder of Alligood.

Judge Hobgood, after consulting on the issue with the North Carolina State Bar Association, ruled that it is "ethical" for Wilkinson to participate in the case.

Ms. Little last weekend announced that she will act as co-counsel in her own defense, a move destined to go down in legal history because of the nature of the case. □

ON THE BLOCK

WHAT DOES "ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE" MEAN TO YOU?

ASKED AT TEEN DANCE AT COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER.



Tracey Austin
1441 61st Ave.

Black unity!



Marvin Wilson
1105 83rd Ave.

Giving the people the power to do what they want and decide what they want to do. How they want to decide their future.



Marsha Goodman
1431 51st Ave.

People should have more freedom to do what they want to do.



Marvin Floyd
850 78th Ave.

It means a lot to me. It means having fun, like we have around here at the Learning Center.



Gaston Allen DeCody
1219 65th Ave.

It means getting together.



Jackie Keith
1947 Seminary

A Black community put together again.



Cora Davis
1325 55th Ave.

Soul and togetherness.

BPINS photos

Nacogdoches, Texas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

While a few are able to afford good homes, the majority of Black people live in miserably inadequate houses. Plumbing facilities are sorely lacking, and in this modern age, it is still necessary in quite a number of Black homes to go outside to use the toilet and get water.

In visits to several Black homes, *Muhammad Speaks* discovered numerous gas heaters so close to uncovered walls that the heat had charred the wood. The presence of the heaters presents a fire hazard that could cause fires to erupt, easily destroying complete families.

HOSTILE RELATIONS

Against this background lies the openly hostile relations between the police and the Black community, described by the *Southern Patriot* as "a relic of the past." Brother Arthur Weaver, director of the Nacogdoches County Voters' League as well as head of the local NAACP, has been active in protesting police brutality and racism for over 20 years. Commenting on the situation in his hometown, Brother Weaver says:

"There is absolutely no respect for law enforcement agencies around here. Our organization has sent signed statements to the governor, the mayor, the chief of police and to anyone representing human rights with no response whatsoever other than to say they are passing the information on to someone else because the matter is out of their jurisdiction."

Brother Weaver says that until 1965 every Black man arrested in Nacogdoches was beaten by the police.

TO BE CONTINUED

CARLOS FELICIANO

POPULAR PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST RELEASED

(New York, N.Y.) — The recent release of Carlos Feliciano, a progressive Puerto Rican nationalist admittedly dedicated to the fight to win the independence of his homeland, is a tremendous victory over U.S. government moves to crush the ongoing Puerto Rican liberation movement here.

In what *The New York Times* describes as "an unusual action," state Supreme Court Justice Arnold Graiman set aside Brother Feliciano's conviction on bombing charges, saying that at the time he imposed the maximum four-year sentence 21 months ago he was unaware that Feliciano had not received credit for the 16 and one-half months he served in city jails while unable to raise $150,000 bail.

Judge Graiman's announcement of the unconditional release was greeted with cheers and enthusiastic applause by the over 100 men, women and children who packed the courtroom in support of Brother Feliciano. Feliciano and his attorney, the famed William Kunstler, embraced for several seconds at the defense table. Brother Feliciano was smiling broadly.

It was on May 17, 1970, that the New York City police, attempting to thwart the growing grassroots Puerto Rican independence movement here, first arrested Brother Feliciano, accusing him of participating in 35 "unsolved" bombings over a seven-month period. Subsequently indicted for only two attempted bombings, Feliciano was acquitted by a Bronx jury on one of those charges but was railroaded on the other charge in September, 1973. Throughout the ordeal, Brother Feliciano maintained his innocence, and his case became well known throughout Spanish Harlem, the city and the nation.



CARLOS FELICIANO, shown with supporters upon his recent release from jail.

In fact, political observers here believe that the upsurge in Puerto Rican independence bombings in recent months here was the motivating factor behind the decision to release Brother Feliciano. The demand to "Free Carlos Feliciano" was an open and integral outcry in several of the bombings.□

Greenhaven Inmate "Brutally Murdered" By Guards

(New York, N.Y.) - Oliver Robinson, an inmate at Greenhaven Correctional Facility in New York State, was found dead on April 29, 1975. In sworn affidavits, fellow inmates who witnessed his death have charged that Robinson was "brutally murdered" by prison guards.

The Black New York State Commissioner of Correctional Services, Benjamin Ward, is said to be in personal charge of the investigation into the death.

A departmental spokesman for the prison stated in response to inquiries made by the *Amsterdam News* on behalf of the prisoners that, "Allegations of wrongdoing brought to the attention of the department are being examined and evaluated."

It was at this point that the reporter from the *Amsterdam News* read the names of nine prison officials that inmates charge in their affadavit were "involved in the murder of Oliver Robinson."

In that affidavit the inmates had also stated: "(a) Deputy Superintendent. . .may more than likely become the scapegoat for the death and murder of inmate Robinson. This man is not responsible and therefore the factors which created this inmate's death will remain to strike again.

"This administration has been seriously undermined by the rank and file (prison guards) which is under his supervision."

The death certificate issued by the Dutchess County medical examiner contained the notation "no anatomical cause found pending toxicologist/microscopic studies report." This means they are claiming that there was "no visible or outward evidence of violence."

Inmates who witnessed the murder said Greenhaven prison guards beat and gassed Robinson to death.□

Southern Company Fights South Africa Coal Boycott Move

(Atlanta, Ga.) - A resolution prohibiting the Southern Company from purchasing South African coal was defeated at an annual stockholders' meeting here recently. However, the 3.28 per cent vote it received insures the proposal can be made again next year.

The Georgia Power Project (GPP) reports that the meeting served as a forum for the vital issues of nuclear power plants, the effect of company policy on U.S. workers, equal opportunity and the support of apartheid through coal purchases.

The GPP, the Church Project on U.S. Investments, the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSM), and the United Mine Workers (UMW) challenged Southern Company's management to justify its polices, which include a contract for 2.5 million tons of South African coal.

Company officials attempted to avoid a repeat of 1974 when 500 UMW members picketed the Birmingham stockholders meeting. This year's meeting was held at the Edward I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, located several hours drive from any large city. Stockholders sat outside under an awning in 90 degree heat. State troopers, local police and nuclear power plant police monitored picketers from the Southwide Coal Coalition, which covers the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Conditions guaranteed that stockholders would not tolerate a lengthy meeting.

The *Baxley News Banner* printed a story the same afternoon of the meeting stating that the resolution on South Africa was defeated. GPP says that Southern Company was so confident that it must have issued a press release announcing the result of the balloting, even before the meeting took place.□



Black gold miners at work near Johannesburg, South Africa.

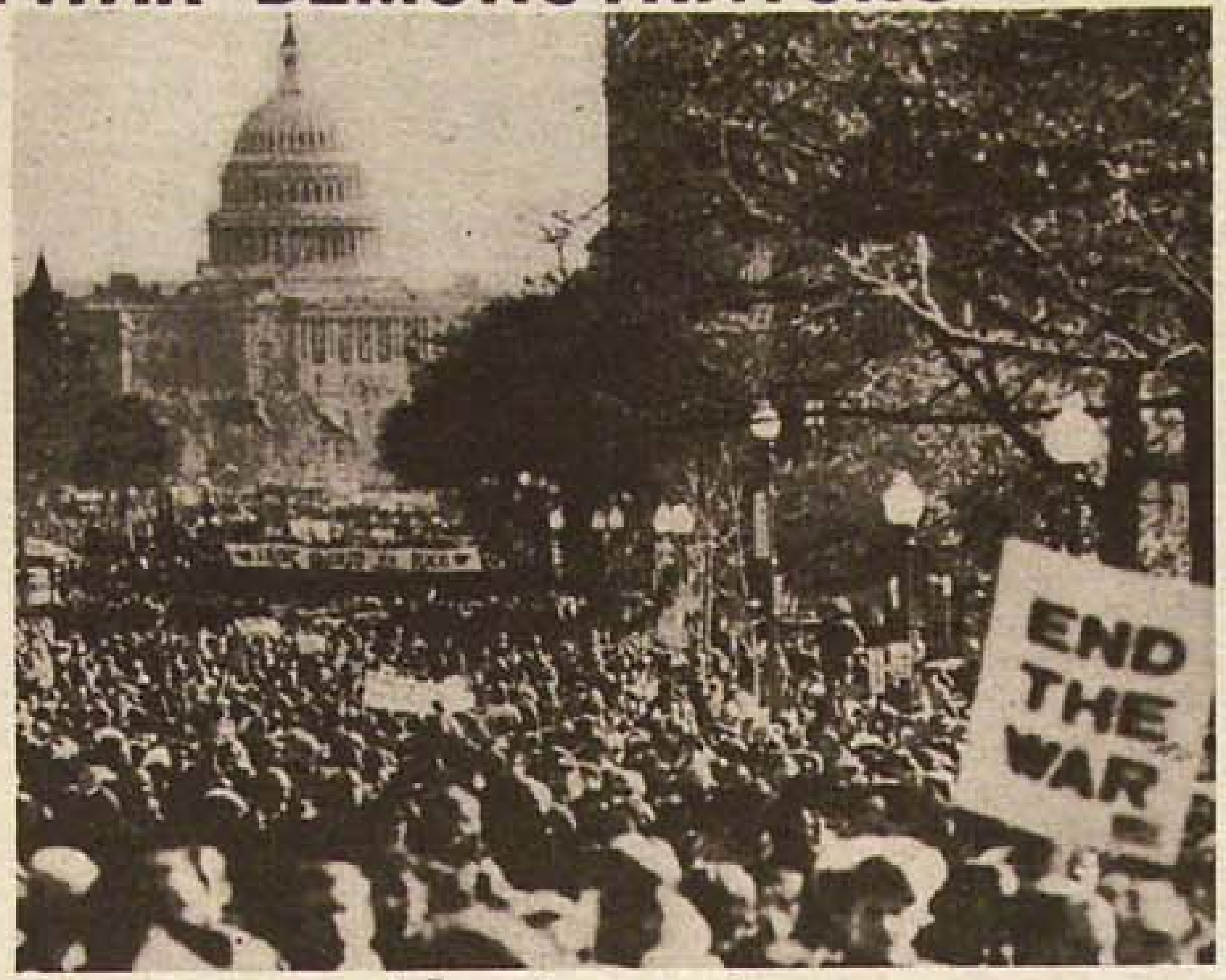
FREE THE PEOPLE

F.B.I. FUNDED RIGHT-WING ARMY TO ELIMINATE ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATORS

(San Diego, Calif.) — Documented evidence showing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) recruited a band of right-wing terrorists and supplied them with money and weapons to attack antiwar demonstrators was recently presented to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In a 5,000-word account prepared by American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawyers, "newly established evidence" is presented which shows links between the FBI and at least two assassination plots in southern California and Mexico.

A recent *New York Times* article quotes ACLU lawyers H. Peter Young and Mark D. Rosenbaum as saying the allegations "document in detail the FBI's sponsorship in 1971 and 1972 of a San Diego group calling itself the 'Secret Army Organization.' " In the ACLU report, evidence shows that the Secret Army Organization was set up "on instructions of FBI officials" to serve as agent provocateurs, inciting disorders as a means of exposing "domestic radicals." Particular targets were campus leaders of the New Left who protested the war in Southeast Asia.



Antiwar demonstration.

The group's acts of terrorism, allegedly carried out in San Diego on instructions from the FBI, ranged from espionage, vandalism and mail theft to bombings, assassination plots and shootings, according to the report.

The ACLU report says that John Rasperry, an FBI informer, has admitted that in the winter of 1971-72 the FBI instructed him to assassinate Peter G. Bohmer, an avowed Marxist and, at the time, an economics professor at San Diego State University. The attempt was never carried out according to Rasperry.

Another FBI-directed plot to assassinate Bohmer was set up in April, 1972, with Gil Romero, a member of the San Diego Police Department's antisubversive "Red Squad," also described as an FBI undercover agent.

BROWN BERETS

According to the report, Bohmer and Linco Bueno, a member of the progressive organization, the "Brown Berets," were to be lured across the Mexican border to a desolate area near Tijuana. There they were to be killed by the Mexican federal police for possession of a cache of smuggled weapons.

The ACLU lawyers said that Romero was also offered $4,000 by his FBI "control" if he would implicate Bohmer in the shooting of a San Diego police officer in the city's Ocean Beach section.

In another incident, Paula Tharp, a companion of Bohmer, was wounded on January 6, 1972. On that day shots were fired into Bohmer's home from an automobile carrying several members of the so-called Secret Army. As a result of this incident a $10.6 million damage suit was filed by ACLU attorneys in federal district court here last January 6.

In subsequent court proceedings, it was brought out that Steve L. Christiansen, an FBI agent who was identified by court witnesses as the "control" for the Secret Army Organization, kept at home for six months the automatic pistol used in the attack while the police were searching for evidence to bring Ms. Tharp's assailant to trial.

In the $10.6 million lawsuit pending here, former President Nixon's name heads a list of 58 defendants, including officials of the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the National Security Council, and a half dozen other government agencies, as well as most of the defendants in the Watergate case.

The paramilitary extremist organization, consisting of about 12 members locally with others scattered throughout southern California, was described by the ACLU as an outgrowth of an elaborate interagency espionage apparatus "at the direction of Richard M. Nixon" early in his administration to intimidate and silence domestic critics.

Despite the FBI's acknowledgment, in a 256-page document that it conducted counterintelligence operations between May, 1968, and April, 1971, under the code name COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program), the FBI said that the bureau had had "nothing to do" with the establishment of the Secret Army Organization, "nor did we have anything to do with the direction of its activities."□



California farmworker at work in the field. The Black farmworkers of Florida join in common struggle with California Chicano farmworkers.

Florida Workers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"1. Blatant discrimination against workers because of their race, sex, age, color or native language.

"2. Cheating, lying to or stealing from workers . . .

"3. Humiliating and degrading paternalism in place of respect and equality.

"4. Taking a public position lauding the good nature and generosity of the company, claiming to 'teach the world to sing in perfect harmony'; while denying the workers the dignity of manhood and womanhood and promoting discord in the fields."

The 1,200 mostly Black UFW Florida farmworkers have been encouraged by the recent passage of favorable legislation in California allowing farmworkers the right to fair, secret ballot elections so that they can vote for the union of their choice at their respective ranches. (At this writing, the enforcers of the California legislation, the board which will administer the election, has not been appointed by Governor Brown.)

According to Earnest Fleming, a Coca-Cola farmworker, "The workers here see the struggle in California as their fight, also.

"We want to come out to California to tell the Black (farm) workers there that the UFW is their union, too — it's for all the farmworkers, not just Mexicans."□

Survival Through Unity

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Growing"

By Huey P. Newton

In this excerpt from Revolutionary Suicide *by Brother Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, describes how the humiliation, frustrations, and fighting of his younger years continued on into his adolescent years. Beginning in this portion of the chapter entitled "Growing," Huey describes how one of his close friends who grew up with him was later in life crushed by the forces of reactionary society. In our own life experiences we can recollect how someone close to us somehow could not survive the oppression we face, falling victim to the vicious cycle of crime, prison, drugs, alcohol, or death.*

PART 9

Another good friend in junior high was James Crawford. He was a couple of years older than me, but behind in school. James and I used to fight each other a lot, falling out one day and coming together again the next. He could beat up most boys in the school, including me, and whenever we fought, I would lose, but I always came back with some kind of equalizer — a baseball bat or a short piece of rubber hose with a metal insert. He had to give me respect, because even when he beat me, I would come back to him.

James and I stopped fighting each other in 1953, when we formed a gang called the Brotherhood, which eventually numbered thirty or forty regular members, all of them seventh- and eighth-grade Black boys. Another gang of ninth-graders were our allies. Crawford and I were the leaders. The Brotherhood (one of the few gangs in North Oakland) was a direct response to White aggression at school. At that time, Blacks were a small minority at Woodrow Wilson, and all the Blacks there viewed each other as blood relations. We called ourselves brothers or cousins and banded together to fight racist students, faculty, and administration. Back then, White staff people and students routinely called Blacks "niggers," and tension was high.

STUCK TOGETHER

Black students stuck together on the playground, too. We had outgrown hide-and-go-seek, king-of-the-mountain, and ring-a-levio, but our games still reflected our poverty. We spent hours rolling dice and pitching and flipping pennies. Since none of us had enough money to buy lunch or even milk, we gambled for these things.

We also played what some kids called "capping" or the "dozens." This is a game of verbal assault, in which kids insult each other by talking about sexual liberties they have taken with the opponent's mother. It is a very common game in the Black community. My contests would often end in fights because I was no good at putting people in the dozens. In the mornings David and I often talked about how to "cap" Crawford. But when we got to school, Crawford usually outcapped us. A typical dozens from Crawford might go like this:



An empty classroom, depicting a student revolt against irrelevant education.

"Motorcylcle, motorcycle, going so fast; your mother's got a pussy like a bulldog's ass." They were just words, and we were good friends in spite of it, really "tight partners."

READING SESSIONS

My years in junior high were a repeat of elementary school. The teachers attempted to embarrass and humiliate me, and I countered defiantly to protect my dignity. While I did not see it at the time, fierce pride was at the bottom of my resistance. These struggles had the same result: I continued to be suspended from school. My parents, the principal, and the counselor lectured me for hours, and I would again make up my mind to knuckle under and go along. As soon as I hit the classroom, however, there would be another provocation, another visit with the principal, and back on the streets again. It was a kind of revolving door: each week things were the same.

The one class I took in junior high school that was not painful was cooking class taught by the only Black teacher I had in all my years at school — Miss Cook. There was a reason for my taking this class. Most of the White kids had money to buy their lunch, but my family could not afford that. Since I was too proud to bring my lunch in a brown paper bag, and be ridiculed by my friends, I took cooking — and eati[illegible]. It was either that, or gamb[illegible] stealing from the White kids.

Crawford and I were in the same class, and we were always getting kicked out together. I remember clearly one of the teachers at Woodrow Wilson — Mrs. Gross. We had her three periods every day in what was called the dumb class; only Blacks were in it. We spent each day gambling and poking each other and generally raising hell. Crawford would shoot a rubber band at me, or I would slap him on the head, and then we would fight, and Mrs. Gross would kick us out. Sometimes she sent us to the principal's office, and sometimes she told us to stand in the hall. When you were booted from one of her classes, you were out for the whole day. It was a form of liberation — liberation from the dumb class.

FIERCE PRIDE

Her class was particularly bad during reading sessions. We hated being there to begin with, because we were not interested in what Mrs. Gross was saying. When the reading-aloud sessions came, we were frantic to get out. We could not read, and we did not want the rest of the class to know it. The funny thing is that most of the others could not read, either. Still, you did not want them to know it.

At that time, and earlier, I associated reading with being an adult: when I became an adult, I would automatically be able to read, too. It was a skill that people naturally acquired in the process of maturation. Anyhow, why should I want to read when all they gave us were irrelevant and racist stories? Refusing to learn became a matter of defiance, a way of preserving whatever dignity I could hold onto in an oppressive system.

Therefore, when it was time for Crawford or me to read, we made a conscious effort to get kicked out of class, and were usually successful. Then we would sneak out of the school and steal a bottle of wine or ride our bikes to one of our partners' houses and while away the day playing cards. Later, after school let out in the afternoon, we often sneaked into the movies with other kids or went to David's house and listened to records and danced with the girls.

TO BE CONTINUED

MOBUTU: A PUPPET TREMBLING WITHOUT THE MASTER PULLING STRINGS

By Mwana We Lumumba

Patrice Lumumba — the first Black prime minister of the Congo (now Zaire) who was assassinated by agents of the U.S. CIA in 1961 — left behind a group of dedicated revolutionaries, the Popular Revolutionary Party of the Congo (PRP). On the 14 years since Lumumba's death the PRP has been waging a protracted armed struggle to liberate Zaire from the reactionary rule of President Mobutu Sese Seko, a known collaborator with the U.S. CIA, whose hands are stained with the blood of Patrice Lumumba.

Part 2 of a continuing series on Zaire, Mobutu and the PRP, details the repressive treatment of the PRP by the government of Tanzania, treatment which led the PRP to kidnap four Whites, three of them Americans, in Tanzania last May.

PART 2

The leadership went into the countryside at great disadvantages. Weapons that were formerly supplied by the Chinese and transported through friendly neighboring countries were unavailable. The diplomatic missions that previously promoted the Congolese cause had been closed. All that remained was a hard core of individuals guided by revolutionary theory and the masses inside the country bent under the exploitative and oppressive Mobutu regime. Many former Lumumbaist leaders had remained true to their petty bourgeois class interest and fled to either comfortable exile or capitulated to Mobutu in exchange for position and privilege.

The PRP is led by its President Laurent Kabila, former military commander of guerrilla forces in the East, and its Secretary-General Gabriel Yumbu, a former minister of finance in the Stanleyville government and now a major bone of contention between the PRP and the Tanzanian government. Kabila and Yumbu first brought together roving bonds of Simba guerrillas, who ineffectively remained in the forest after the fall of the eastern front, and began their ideological remolding. New guerrillas were recruited despite the dearth (lack) of arms. Great emphasis was placed on developing the infrastructure needed to support a self-reliant struggle. And most importantly the peasant masses were mobilized for a protracted people's war.

In 1969, three years before Mobutu's authenticity campaign, the armed struggle — which precipitated the name changing mystification — was launched. Mobutu responded brutally, but the elusive guerrillas used favorable terrain to frustrate and kill pursuers and augment their small arsenal. By 1973, the PRP had released pictures of a downed Zairean army helicopter and reported the death of a Zionist advisor in the second attempted encirclement of the liberated areas.

Gabriel Yumbu, the PRP secretary-general, was sent to Tanzania in the first quarter of 1973 in an attempt to contact friendly embassies and follow-up letters sent to the Tanzanian government by the PRP that had not been answered. Unofficially, contacts were made with TANU, the Tanzanian ruling party. The PRP was interested in obtaining arms destined for the Congolese liberation forces that had been seized by the Tanzanian government in the late 1960s and opening up a route for the supply of badly needed medical supplies, clothes, and other essentials needed in the liberated areas. The talks were inconclusive.

ZAIREAN AGENTS

While in Dar-es-Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, Yumbu was spotted by one of the many Zairean agents haunting the city, and followed. He boarded a train for Kigoma, a port on Lake Tanganyika 25 miles from Zaire. At Ruvu, a station 50 miles from Dar-es-Salaam, he was taken off the train by the Tanzanian police and Zaire embassy officials and returned to Central Policy Headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam. Since that time his whereabouts have been unknown.

Two possibilities exist. Either he was turned over to the Zaire government or placed in detention. Recent revelations support the former hypothesis.

Following Yumbu's capture, the PRP sent repeated requests for his repatriation to the liberated areas. As always the communications were not answered. Over two years passed before PRP guerrillas resorted to the abduction of four foreign students — three Americans and one Dutch — from an animal research station 12



MPLA People's guerrillas once again are preparing for battle, this time against CIA-backed forces of the FNLA.

Angola: The Struggle Continues

M.P.L.A. Militant Interviewed

Paulo Jorge is a member of the Central Committee and External Affairs Coordinating Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The following interview with Comrade Jorge, conducted while he was visiting the recently liberated country of Guinea-Bissau, is reprinted from LSM News, *a newsletter published by the Liberation Support Movement. In Part 2, the struggles of MPLA against the reactionary, CIA-instigated forces within Angola are discussed.*

PART 2

Q: Until January, 1976, the Portuguese army is supposed to be a peace-keeping force in Angola and they still have a lot of personnel, perhaps as many as 40 to 60 thousand soldiers. What is the position of the Portuguese army?

JORGE: The actual position of the Portuguese forces is passivity toward the situation Angola. We can understand this, because we know that the Portuguese soldiers do not want more fighting. But on the other hand, we think that until November the Portuguese armed forces and authorities have certain responsibilities in maintaining peace and order in Angola. Unfortunately, inside the Portuguese forces based in Angola there are some reactionary elements who are not fulfilling the program of the Armed Forces Movement. This foot-dragging by some reactionary officers complicates the situation in Angola because they do not try to prevent clashes.

Q: Perhaps you could explain the situation in Cabinda, and your view of the so-called Cabinda Liberation Movement, FLEC (Liberation Front for the Enclave of Cabinda).

JORGE: Cabinda is an integral part of Angola, very rich in oil and other natural resources. Only the MPLA fought in Cabinda and we controlled most of its land. FLEC is an organization that was formed after April 25 some people who now claim that Cabinda is a separate entity and its population is separate and distinct from the rest of Angola. In fact, we think these maneuvers stem from foreign interest in our oil.

MPLA's position is to defend our territorial integrity. All African countries, even after independence, have retained the borders defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885. No country's borders have been changed after independence. This principle is recognized by the OAU (Organization of African Unity). As

miles from Kigoma to force the release of Yumbu and other PRP patriots held in Tanzanian prisons.

On May 19, four PRP armed guerrillas crossed Lake Tanganyika and abducted four Stanford University students — studying at an animal research station — without leaving a ransom demand. The Tanzanian government mounted a huge search operation and branded the guerrillas bandits.

A few days later the guerrillas' identity was known. Barbara Smuts, one of the kidnapped students, was returned to Tanzania under the noses of the search party with a ransom note. The PRP demanded $450,000, a large quantity of arms and ammunition and the release of Gabriel Yumbu, S. Kalenga and other PRP members held in Tanzania prisons. The Tanzanian government's reply was a categorical no.

At first Tanzania intimated that both Yumbu and Kalenga had been previously released in a general amnesty and then picked up again because of the ransom demands. Later it was denied that Yumbu was ever in custody. Finally, the government contradicted itself and said that there was no record of Yumbu since he was expelled from the country in 1973. Both statements are lies. Yumbu was turned over to the Zaire government and probably killed. A 1973 report from Ukonga Prison, where Tanzanian political prisoners including the Marxist former Minister Abdul Rahman Rabu, are held, said that a Congolese political prisoner was returned to Mobutu and thrown out of a plane over Lake Tanganyika. A search of the list of people released in the general amnesty showed no trace of the name S. Kalenga. It can only be concluded that Tanzanian government officials are lying to cover up their active collaboration with the Mobutu regime.

TO BE CONTINUED



Les-Affreux — the mercenaries hired by the Katangese government (headed by Mobutu). Inset, Col. MOBUTU, announcing he will neutralize all political opponents in September, 1960.



PATRICE LUMUMBA following his capture by Mobutu and the CIA.

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well, the Portuguese government and the secretary-general of the United Nations signed a declaration affirming that they will respect the territorial integrity of former Portuguese colonies. Even in the Alvore Agreement it is clearly stated that Cabinda is an integral part of Angola. MPLA will defend this integrity and use armed force if foreign interests oblige us to do so.

Q: Where does FLEC have its roots? What is the attitude of the Cabindan people?

JORGE: FLEC was formed by some people born in Cabinda who were living in Zaire or the People's Republic of Congo. But we don't think this organization is a creation of these countries. In our opinion, foreign powers from the United States and France are pursuing their oil interests through this intervention. Through groups like FLEC, imperialist powers are trying to split the district of Cabinda from the rest of Angola. But we don't think FLEC itself can cause us problems. They have no force to fight against MPLA.

MPLA was the only liberation movement which fought to liberate Cabinda and the people there fully support MPLA. We could see this clearly during President Neto's visit to Cabinda in February of 1975. The people came en masse into the streets and to the airport to greet our president.

Q: MPLA has stated that in Angola the old colonialist secret police PIDE (later renamed DGS) has been dismantled to a much lesser extent than in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique or even in Portugal. Could you comment on this?

JORGE: PIDE was very strong in Angola and PIDE agents are still operating in our country. Frankly, this makes us wonder if they are not still operating in Portugal to some extent. We have asked the Portuguese authorities to smash this organization, arrest all PIDE agents in Angola and send them back to Portugal for imprisonment or whatever.

PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION

There is another paramilitary organization in Angola that has not yet been destroyed. This organization was formed in order to defend the interests of the settlers and big plantation owners. The Portuguese authorities are now trying to liquidate this reactionary organization, but its members are still at large and do all they can to oppose real independence in Angola.

Q: What are the prospects for the elections that are scheduled for October? Will it be possible to hold them?

JORGE: The process of this election is very difficult and complicated. First, we must know the population of our country precisely. Starting with so little, it is very difficult to record the names and birthplaces of all the people in a country. Second, our people have never before participated in elections, so we have no experience in the electoral process.

Then, of course, there are the objective conditions under which we are living. We are confident that MPLA would win a genuine elections, but we are very wary of how the other organizations would react to this, particularly FNLA. We believe that if we hold this election, we will see more serious clashes. We in MPLA are preparing for the elections, but so far we are not sure if they will or should be held.

Q: As a summary perhaps you could identify the main elements which threaten the complete independence of Angola.

JORGE: In our opinion the main problem is lack of respect for our transitional government. If all Angolan forces, in cooperation with the Portuguese authorities, respect the Alvore Agreement we think we can reach independence by peaceful means. But many incidents demonstrate that the other organizations do not respect the Alvore Agreement. And the imperialist powers are meddling in the internal affairs of our country. This is at the root of our conflicts.

MPLA has fought for 14 years with arms in hand and we are prepared to counter any provocation or external aggression. If the imperialist powers or reactionary Angolan forces try to block our revolutionary process, we are determined to continue the armed struggle. There is no other alternative.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS

Support Palestine Liberation

(Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) - Pledging to support by every means the struggle waged by the Palestinian people against colonialism, Zionism, and racism Islamic foreign ministers ended their sixth annual conference here on July 16.

It was stressed that the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights is the basic condition for the establishment of a permanent and just peace in the Middle East. The Palestine Liberation Organization was reaffirmed as the sole legal representative of the people of Palestine.

A call was made at the conference for the participating countries to cooperate with the Third World to urge the United Nations to deprive Israel of its membership in the U.N. and its subordinate agencies.

The conference was attended by foreign ministers from 40 Islamic countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Iran and Turkey, formerly remained aloof from the struggle against Zionism



Palestine refugee children.

but were pressed by conference members for military as well as diplomatice support in case of a new war with Israel. Because of economic and political interests, both countries are now leaning toward the Arab cause.

Iran and Turkey held separate talks outside the conference, discussing the convening of an Arab Gulf Summit Conference and security in the Gulf, which will be closely related to this conference.

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IDI AMIN: "WE MUST FIGHT APARTHEID TO THE LAST"

Addresses O.A.U. Council Of Ministers

(Kampala, Uganda) — The 25th session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) opened at the International Conference Center here on July 18.

Delegates from OAU member states and representatives of African national liberation movements attended the session.

The meeting first admitted with enthusiastic applause the newly-independent People's Republic of Cape Verde Islands, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and Comoro Islands as OAU full member states.

Delegates hailed the independence of these countries, gained through valiant struggle of their peoples, and armed struggle in particular, against imperialism and colonialism.



Poster commemorating the founders of the Organization of African Unity. The heads of state pictured are the representatives of the countries which are in black on the map of Africa.

SPEECH

Uganda President Idi Amin inaugurated the opening session and made a speech. Referring to the situation in Africa, he said the the South African policy of apartheid "continues unabated. Johannes Vorster's deceitful policy of detente is no more than a tactical exercise to cover up the inhumanity of that diabolical policy," Amin declared.

"A stubborn continuation of the policy of apartheid is an invitation to the whole of free Africa to war, and we must be prepared to fight to the last until our brothers in southern Africa are free and independent," he noted.

Amin continued: "The experiences of Indochina should provide us both with example and inspiration. Their sacrifices ensure their success over reactionary and brutal regimes in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The victories of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples have badly shaken the imperialist arrogance. Their policy of divide and rule has been discredited by the unity of the Third World, and their aspiration at world hegemony has been thwarted. The struggle of the Indochinese peoples has reinforced the determination of small countries to defend and protect their independence," Amin added.

On the situation in the Middle East, Amin condemned Israeli aggression and called for support to the struggle of the Arab people. He stated that Zionism "remains a serious threat to the Palestinian people as well as to the Arab people in general."

Calling for further strengthening of Afro-Arab cooperation in political, social, financial and technical matters, Amin said, "Cooperation between the Arab League and OAU will be for the benefit of both organizations and peoples."

On economic development in Africa, President Amin said, "We cannot be totally independent if our economies are controlled by foreigners. Africa is a rich continent, a continent endowed with all natural resources. Let us exploit this potential and not allow so-called developed nations to continue selling to us what they actually take away from us by way of raw materials," he stressed.

Amin called for some kind of unified stand of African countries in preparation for the 7th extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly and their efforts for the establishment of a new economic order.

Referring to the necessity of revising the United Nations Charter, President Amin said that the United Nations Charter was adopted when no more than three African countries were independent. "If equality and sovereignty among states are to be mutually respected by one and all states, time is overdue that this call is put into practice," he added.

The Council of Ministers consists of OAU member-state delegations headed by the foreign ministers with the task of preparing the agenda of the OAU Heads of State and Government annual meeting, opening here on July 28.

Foreign ministers from 43 of the organization's now 46 member states are attending the Council meetings. On July 22, the Council issued invitations to the leaders of the Angola liberation movements to attend the Heads of State meetings in the hope of working out an agreement to end the fighting in Angola.□

P.A.C. BLASTS ISRAEL FOR MILITARY AID TO SOUTH AFRICA

(London, England) - The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) has blasted Israel for its high level military collaboration with the apartheid regime of South Africa (Azania) against the country's Black freedom fighters.

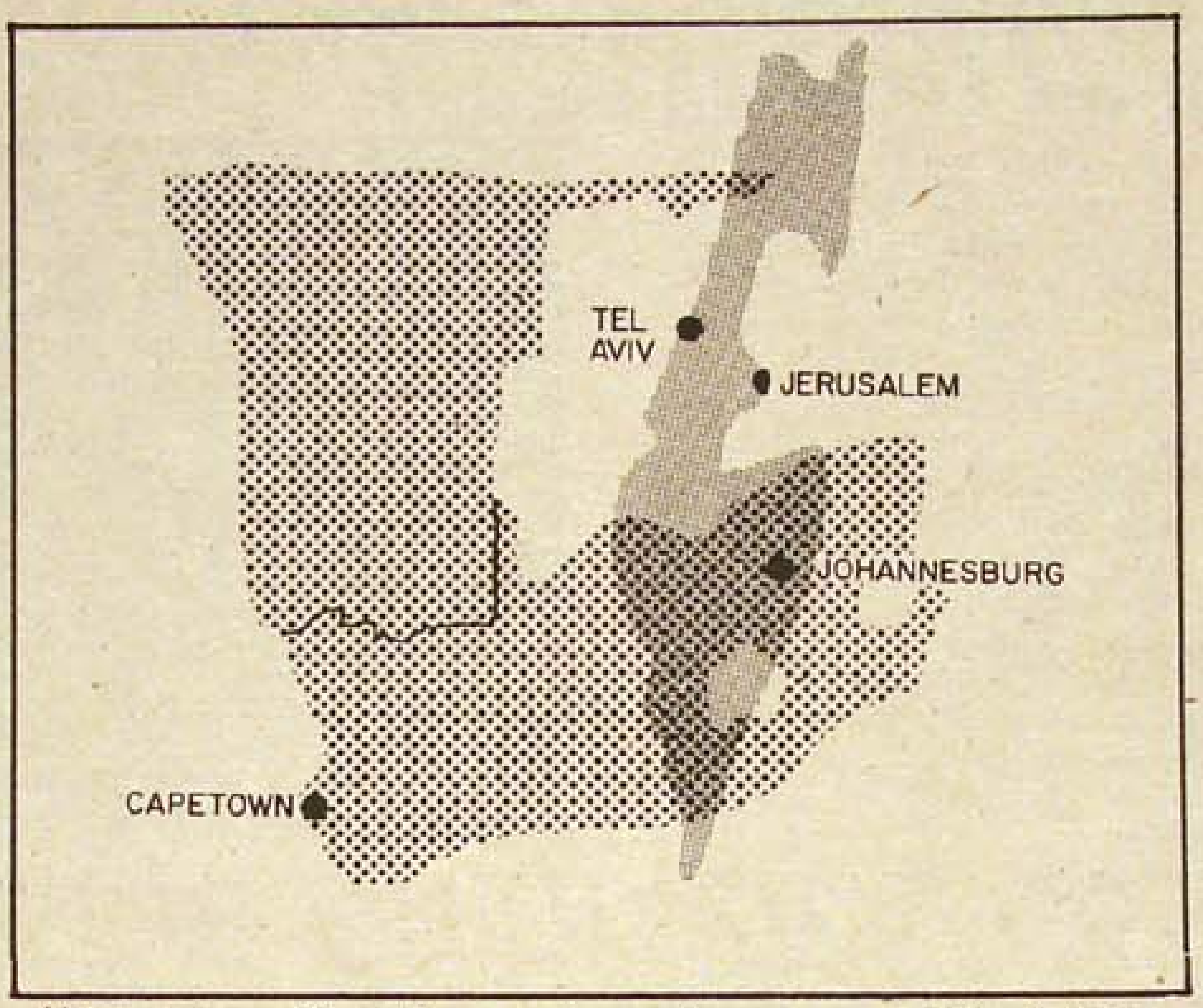
David M. Sibeko, head of the PAC mission in Europe and the Americas, recently issued a press release here. The text of the release, which charges that Israeli-South African collusion against Black South African liberation forces "compounds the threat to world peace," states:

"The confirmation of high level military collaboration between Zionist Israel and apartheid South Africa, in Johannesburg, by a leading Israeli general, is tantamount to an open declaration of war by Tel Aviv against the Azanian national liberation movement and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which supports the freedom struggle of the Azanian people.

"Accordingly the Pan 'Africanist Congress (PAC); which is the vanguard of the Azanian people in their struggle against apartheid occupation and imperialist exploitation, is taking up Israel's backdoor aggression against the African people with the OAU Council of Ministers and their Heads of State, when they meet in Kampala (Uganda), later this month. The PAC is also sending a letter to Kurt Waldheim, the secretary general of the United Nations, in which the violation of U.N. General Assembly resolutions on military collaboration with apartheid South Africa by Zionist Israel is pointed out.

"During an interview in Johannesburg, Israeli General Meir Amit, recently head of intelligence in Tel Aviv, confirmed that 'senior Israeli officers visit South Africa regularly to lecture South African officers on modern warfare and anti-insurgency techniques.' Amit also disclosed that the collaboration against Azanian freedom fighters is just one of the 'important' military links between Zionist Israel and fascist South Africa.

"It is well known that one of Zionist Israel's favorite tactics for countering offensives of the Palestinian resistance movement is striking with air, sea and ground forces against neighboring countries in the Middle East which support the Palestinian cause.



Above, a map of Israel is superimposed over a map of South Africa, symbolizing military collaboration between these governments.

This exposes that while Vorster preaches 'detente' and calls for 'peaceful solutions,' he is increasingly taking steps to wage war against both the Azanian national liberation movement and the African countries of south, central and east Africa, where many Azanian freedom fighters live.

"This tactic of 'honey on the lips' and 'murder in the heart' is a tactic the Israeli Zionists have continuously followed against the Palestine liberation movement and Arab countries in the Middle East. Just yesterday (July 7) Israeli ground, sea and air forces attacked Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon while at the same time professing a desire to arrive at a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

"The PAC is strongly urging African independent states to take full account of fascist South Africa's serious war preparations, which are now backed by an unprecedented military budget of some 1,000 million U.S. dollars. This calls for the OAU to reaffirm its uncompromising support for armed struggle in Azania as the only effective method for liquidating apartheid repression within and aggression abroad.

"Part of the text of the letter to Dr. Waldheim says: 'Israel's self-confessed military collaboration with apartheid South Africa compounds the threat to world peace already posed by the racist policies employed by the Pretoria White minority regime in Azania and Namibia. The Israeli Zionists

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Canal Zone Treaty Delay

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

protected by troops," he says. Also, he said that there are 12,000 Panamanians who work in the Canal Zone and "their patience is being exhausted."

Osores stated that there is no justification for a different flag, different police force, different laws and courts, and even different schools, stores and movie theaters to exist in Panama. "The Canal Zone is part of our national territory," Osores insisted.

Another Panamanian official strongly attacked U.S. crimes in the zone. The U.S. military is training members of repressive armies that serve and protect Latin American dictatorships in the Atlantic region of Panama. During military maneuvers in Panama, U.S. troops are known to have abused local townspeople.

The U.S. has built 14 military bases in Panama and equipped them with nuclear weapons, without consulting the Panamanian government. In the eyes of this official, the defeat of imperialism in Southeast Asia is forcing reactionaries to "try and profit from Latin America to make up for their losses."□

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Guinea

The announcement of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Guinea and France last week was followed by the release by Guinea of 18 French nationals, detained since 1970. The 18 were arrested in November, 1970, and charged with being mercenaries involved in an attempt to overthrow the government of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The move resumed normal relations between Guinea and France, ending a 10-year break.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Council has announced the formation of a "socialist" political party, the first in Ethiopia's modern history. During the 44-year reign of ex-Emperor Haile Selassie, who was deposed September 14, political parties were banned. The announcement said the new party, which would include farmers, workers and "other progressive forces," would be guided "by the aims of Ethiopian socialism and will take over the administration of the country as soon as it is set up."

Guinea-Bissau

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was signed in Peking on July 9, according to *Hsinhua* news agency. No details of the agreement were reported. The delegation arrived in Peking on July 3, and was headed by Victor Saude Maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs.

A.C.P. Group

Member countries of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group have been urged to initiate immediate measures to promote trade among themselves by Roger Felli, president of the ACP Council of Ministers. Roger Felli, who is currently Ghanian commissioner for economic planning, has returned recently from the ACP ministerial meeting in Georgetown, Guyana. He told a press conference in Accra on June 23 that the Georgetown meeting was a "triumph."

Nyerere Declares Support Of Armed Struggle In Rhodesia

(Mogadishu, Somalia) — In a major reversal, Tanzania President Julius Nyerere has declared that Rhodesian Blacks may have to resort to guerrilla warfare in order to obtain majority rule in their country, according to *Internews*.

Speaking here on a recent three day state visit to confer with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, Nyerere blamed the failure of negotiations between Rhodesian Black nationalists and the White minority regime of Ian Smith on the need for guerrilla warfare.

Nyerere said:

"The hopes we entertained six or seven months ago that constitutional talks may lead to independence on the basis of majority rule are not as strong as *they* were then, and it begins to



JULIUS NYERERE, president of Tanzania.

look to me that the need to resort to guerrilla fighting is getting closer and closer.

"If it is possible that an African country could achieve its independence without violence and bloodshed as was the case with us (Tanzania), we welcome that. But if this is not possible, then the country concerned decides that some of their youth die and sacrifice their lives for others to live in freedom," President Nyerere said. He emphasized that as in the case of Mozambique, Tanzania would support such an armed struggle.

The shift in Nyerere's position on armed struggle in Rhodesia is

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South African prison where Blacks are shown doing totally meaningless work, passing their time breaking up rocks.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR BLACKS OPEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — The White minority regime of South Africa has begun the establishment of Nazi-like prison-labor camps for the forced incarceration of any African violating the regime's racist apartheid (segregation) laws.

In an attempt to cover up the real intent of the camps, they are being called "rehabilitation institutions" designed "to reorientate inmates by making them aware of the necessity for South Africa's laws," according to the government proclamation. The same proclamation claims inmates will be detained in order to improve "their physical, mental and moral condition."

About half a million Blacks are convicted each year in South Africa for violating the country's complex pass laws on Black employment and movement throughout the country. However, they can be committed to the "rehabilitation institutions" without trial for up to three years.

Attention was brought to the quietly instituted camps by Mrs. Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, a women's anti-apartheid organization, in a long article in which she likened the centers to Nazi prison camps.

Regime official Punt Janson, deputy minister of Bantu administration, denied that the centers would be used to indoctrinate inmates to a particular political philosophy.

"Our principal aim," he claimed in a *Reuters* report from here, "is to prevent derelicts, idlers and loafer from becoming hardened criminals. Our purpose is to rehabilitate them into useful members of society."

According to the proclamation the alleged "rehabilitation institutions" would be devoted to:

"1. Training them in habits of industry and work." A 56-hour working week is prescribed. The nature of the work is not disclosed.

"2. Reorientating them to the traditions, culture, customs and system of government of the tribal homelands to which they belong.

"3. Teaching them habits of social adaptation in the community, including the necessity of South African laws."

Mrs. Duncan writes in her articles: "One shudders to think what methods might be used to 'reorientate' inmates."

The *Rand Daily Mail* newspaper, which questions the regime's more drastic policies of racial separation, called the plan "brainwashing — the deliberate and forced transformation of a person's outlook."

Regulations governing the introduction of the "rehabilitation" centers attracted little attention when they were published in the government gazette early last month. However, after reportedly

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

"Remove Johnny Spain's Shackles And Chains"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Following a run-down of the results of an examination of Brother Johnny by Dr. Philip Weinstein, chief of neurosurgery at Fort Miley Veteran's Hospital, Dr. Fine writes:

"...I concur with Dr. Weinstein's findings ('of recent exacerbation of chronic low back pain') and would like to reinforce his recommendations that the patient be permitted adequate exercise and more importantly that he not be restrained with chains for court appearances which will aggravate his chronic back problem."

Other medical records attached with the motion—written by Dr. Betty Jo Smith, a Black woman doctor from Palo Alto who serves on the American Board of Surgery; Dr. Peter LaRiviere, a neurosurgeon from Fort Bragg; and Dr. Joseph Satten, a San Francisco psychiatrist—have been previously published in THE BLACK PANTHER. All attest to Brother Johnny's seriously deteriorating health problems. Besides a drastic weight loss of over 45 pounds, severe lower back pain and a history of rectal bleeding, Dr. LaRiviere's report also mentions the possibility that Johnny has contracted cancer.

Attorney Garry has also included in his document motions by attorneys Louis Hawkins, Frank Cox and a sworn statement by Judd Riley Scott—attorneys for Brother Luis Talamentez, Hugo Pinell and David Johnson, respectively—all requesting Judge Broderick to remove the shackles and chains.

CHAINING PROCEDURE

A vivid description of the inhuman chaining procedure is provided by attorney Scott:

"...shackles consist of handcuffs, leg irons and a body chain, which is secured to petitioner's (Pinell's) chair by means of a bolt in the lower rear portion of said chair, which is in turn secured to the floor of the courtroom. Petitioner is, therefore, unable to move his hands more than a few inches, and is unable to rise from, or move freely about in his chair. He is in constant discomfort due to chafing from handcuffs and leg irons.

"That petitioner is chained at approximately 5:30 a.m. each day in the above described manner with the addition of a neck chain, which is removed while he is in the courtroom. He remains in chains until approximately 5:30 p.m. each day when he is returned to the San Quentin Adjustment Center..."

Attorney Cox writes: "Continued shackling of David Johnson, especially in front of his trial jury, gives mute testimony to the court's obvious pretrial ruling (however orally disclaimed) that Mr. Johnson is a menace to jurors and court personnel, but for the shackling that chains him down. No amount of conscious mouthings spoken against this visible truth will hide this fact."

The San Quentin 6—Johnny Larry Spain, Hugo Pinell, David Johnson, Luis Talamentez, Fleeta Drumgo, and Willie Tate—are six Black and Brown prison activists chosen as political scapegoats in the aftermath of the state's assassination of George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, on August 21, 1971. The six brothers, with the exception of Willie Tate who was released in January, 1975, on $100,000 bond, are confined on the first tier of San Quentin's notorious Adjustment Center.

Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER reported on Judge Broderick's refusal to remove the shackles and chains, ruling that the brothers did not have to appear in court if they did not want to. Frequently, the Six chose to remain in their cells rather than attend the torturous courtroom proceedings and have been beaten and teargassed by prison guards attempting, but failing, to break their spirited resistance.

WORLD SCOPE

Portugal

Portuguese Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Artunes recently announced his country's intention to become a nonaligned country, *Peoples Translation Service* reports. The decision will have important implications both internally and externally. It will be the first time that a member country of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), which is made up of Western European nations and the U.S., will become non-aligned or independent of the major world powers. While Portugal does not have to leave NATO in order to be a nonaligned country, such a dual membership will not be easy to maintain.

Mexico

The foundation-laying ceremony for the Open University of the Third World and the Institute of the Third World was held recently in Mexico City, Mexico. Along with Mexican President *Luis Echeverria*, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and visiting Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme attended the ceremony. The decision to found the two schools was made by President Echeverria on the suggestions of students, teachers and intellectuals in Latin America. Mexico provided most of the funds for construction. Open University President Julieta Fernandez de Cohen pointed out at the ceremony that the purpose of the creation of the two schools is to enable Latin American, Asian and African peoples to take over the dominant position in cultural, scientific and technological fields.

Syria

The Congress of the General Federation of Palestinian Peasants meeting in Damascus, Syria, recently issued a statement declaring that the Federation backs the Palestinian revolution, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. The statement called for consolidated Arab solidarity, proclaimed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people and that the position of Palestinian peasants and masses inside and outside occupied territories must be strengthened.

ENTERTAINMENT

A Poem From Johnny Spain

What can an animal be held
responsible for?
An easy question
A not-so-easy answer—
But I would think
An animal, being an animal,
Can be held to bear only the
element of unpredictability
of conditional response
I am not supposed to be in
chains—but I am
Supposed to reject, not accept,
the designation implied by
chains.
When/how I express that
rejection
Is not necessarily predictable/
responsible.

I probably won't be sitting through this circus very much longer. I'll leave that chore for those who can accept it and criticize me for not accepting it. I don't have a real smile for this circus and it doesn't feel good being un-real.

Johnny Spain
San Quentin Prison
Tamal, Calif.

On The Hereafter

Tho I will die
Death shall have no victory

For I will have won my
Freedom and still live
on...

Thru my ideas/practice and
My comrades/the people

I had a close thought today
—it was about loving

freedom...
honesty...
knowledge...

Then the thought moved on/
Spread/widened
—it was for people
poor...
misled...
oppressed...

The thought became narrow
and hit me
—it said
I will live to Die for the
People!

Lorene Banks
Oakland, Calif.

PLAY REVIEW

"ME AND BESSIE": LINDA HOPKINS RECREATES BESSIE SMITH ERA

The highly praised Linda Hopkins' vehicle, *Me and Bessie*, that held forth at the Marines' Memorial Theatre in San Francisco for several weeks, was a disappointment more for what it avoided than for what it more or less successfully attempted.

Linda Hopkins, on whom the show almost totally depends, does an outstanding job with the material she has been given and conceived. But that's the trouble. For those of us with some familiarity of what it meant to be a Black woman entertainer in the 1920s, devoted to Black musical expression, *Me and Bessie* does not quite make it. Too much of the essential elements in the life of Bessie Smith resulting from the blatant racism of the period is left out.

A striking example of the compromises throughout *Me and Bessie* — that ignore the motivating experiences that provided Bessie Smith with her singular ability to interpret the pain, the suffering and the pulsating rhythms of the continuing struggle to "hang in there" characteristics of the blues — came in the last few minutes of the show.

The refusal of a White hospital to take her in because she was Black following an automobile accident, which really caused her death, is not even recounted. We are told simply Bessie bled to death on a roadside following an auto collision with a truck.

From the outset Linda Hopkins makes it clear that she is not Bessie Smith, nor is she attempting to be Bessie Smith. This is fortunate because attempts to recreate legends are doomed to failure. Ms. Hopkins' purpose is rather to recreate something of the atmosphere and music of the greatest early blues singer we have produced.

However, Ms. Hopkins' musical forte is gospel, and this was made clear when the two gospel numbers included in the taxing list of Bessie Smith numbers she performed produced the most soulful moments in the theatre at the performance we saw.

The blues is something quite unique, requiring that rare ability to combine a sustained musical line, rhythmic beat and atmosphere with a poetic statement that speaks directly to our innermost daily strivings for human dignity through those that surround us.

The late, great Billie Holliday had that ability and demonstrated it repeatedly. Many "small-time," part-time performers on the Black cabaret circuit throughout the South had and have it. Some of our grandmothers and grandfathers have or had it. But the White-controlled entertainment business ignores it unless it can distort it to its own ends.

It was the conflict resulting from Bessie Smith's determination to hold fast to this quality in her art in confrontation with the commercial demands of "fame" and "success" in racist America that dominated her professional and personal life and ultimately destroyed her. It is the conflict that Black entertainers, committed to their Blackness, are faced with today. *Me and Bessie* tells us almost nothing about this conflict as it affected Bessie Smith.

Gerri Dean and Thomas M. Pollard, Ms. Hopkins' two assistants, add color and atmosphere to the show. Their dance numbers were reminiscent of the period as were their costumes. Fortunately, they were not required to do too much singing. The on-stage orchestra was wanting in the spontaneity characteristic of such groups in the 20s, but adequately backed up Ms. Hopkins. We would love to have had more of Linda Hopkins at the organ.

The predominantly White audience we joined apparently enjoyed the evening immensely. It's probably just as well they didn't know what they were missing. □



Original music sheet of song popularized by great blues singer, BESSIE SMITH.



EDUCATE
TO
LIBERATE

"Double Chains"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Nixon for his handling of the situation at Attica State penitentiary.

The massacre of September 13, 1971, put Attica in the limelight in newspapers and on radio throughout the United States of America and the world. But the fact is that the struggle in Attica began long ago. We can trace it accurately as far back as 1962, to a lawsuit against the State of New York filed by five Black Muslim inmates, charging that religious freedom was being denied them.

In 1964, an inmate named Joe Gallo, a member of the Brooklyn Mafia, sought a court order to prohibit the activities in Attica of a branch of the Ku Klux Klan which had been terrorizing Black inmates and Whites who dared align themselves with Blacks.

On August 19, 1970, the inmates of Attica staged a hunger strike in support of demands for an increase in the $.29 daily wage; in the aftermath of this hunger strike, 26 inmates whom authorities stated were either Panthers or Weathermen, were transferred from the prison, and 50 inmates within its walls were punished.

Again, in July, 1971, a list of 27 demands for prison reform was sent to State Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald. The demands were formulated following months of discussions among the prisoners and circulation of a handwritten newsletter among the cells. The inmates told Oswald they were tired of begging for more decent conditions and their freedom as human beings; they stated further that they were planning a sit-in and a food strike if he did not comply with their demands.

In August following the news that George Jackson had been murdered in San Quentin, inmates staged a hunger strike.

On September 3, 1971, Oswald visited the prison to present prisoners with a taped recording he had made asking for more time to meet their demands. He promised such things as a law library, preparole furloughs and evening classes in the future but said "these things cannot happen overnight." At this time he had had the manifesto of demands for some 60 days.

There were 27 initial demands, the most outstanding of which — because they parallel demands that any working-class-conscious person would make — were those for the updating of industrial working conditions to the standards provided for under New York State law; the establishment of inmate workers' insurance plans to provide compensation for work-related accidents; the establishment of unionized vocational training programs comparable to those in the federal prison system which provide for union instructions, union pay scales and union membership upon completion of the vocational training program; that all institutions using inmate labor be made to conform to the state and federal minimum wage laws; and a change in medical staff, medical policy and medical procedures, periodic checkups of all prisoners and sufficient licensed practitioners 24 hours a day instead of inmates' help as is now in use.

Attica Prison Hospital is totally inadequate, understaffed, and discriminatory in the treatment of inmates; many times mistakes are made, improper and erroneous medication is given by untrained personnel.

Another vital demand of the prisoners at Attica was an end to the segregation of prisoners from the main line prison population because of their political beliefs. Some of the men in segregated units are confined there solely for political reasons, and their segregation from other inmates is indefinite.



Inmates being harassed by prison authority. Prison inmates are refusing to accept dehumanization.

Of the inmates at Attica, 85 per cent are Black and Puerto Rican while all the guards and administrators of the prison are White. This is a very deliberate practice, and one of the ways in which a White, racist society maintains its control, maintains its rule.

The prisoners had analyzed their situation according to the reality under which they had to live every day, 24 hours a day. That analysis made them realize that the only way they were going to get even a show of justice was to get help from the outside world, and the only way that could be accomplished under the fascist conditions with which they had to live, was by rebelling, by using revolutionary violence to oppose the reactionary violence of the prison officials, the warden, the guards, and to call public attention to their suffering.

The attitude of the prison population of the United States can best be summed up in the following quote from one of the participants in the Attica rebellion: "We are men. We are not beasts and we do not intend to be beaten or driven as such."

TO BE CONTINUED

"We Must Tell What Is Happening"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"Those who say they support the abolition of the cells must then be required to declare what they and their constituencies are going to do to abolish them. Those who support the construction of the cells must be exposed to the community at large and made to justify their position." Reminding the listeners that what they do in Milwaukee could have a very important impact across this country, Du Bois told the audience that "the people of Milwaukee have an opportunity to play a vanguard role in defense of the rights not only of the prisoners at Waupun, but of prisoners across this land."

Du Bois reminded the audience of Attica, that "it was out of desperation that Attica exploded" and warned that if the community fails to come to the defense of the prison inmates at Waupun "it may be out of desperation that Waupun will explode." He cautioned that the brothers inside have no alternative but to struggle against construction of these cells. "It is a matter of life and death to them," he said. They will continue the struggle "under the most repressive, fascist conditions imaginable. It is little enough that we on the outside can do to actively demonstrate our support to their struggle for their basic human rights, their dignity and their humanity."

State Representative Lloyd Barbee reiterated his long-standing proposal that the state's penal institutions be closed altogether, asserting that "prisons by their very existence punish people and do not deal with correction." Barbee termed their abolishment an essential step in the elimination of racism and sexism. □



Palestinian refugee settlement in Beirut.

Support Palestine Liberation

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

In the case of Iran, the defense of the Arab Gulf on which it borders depends upon cooperation among Arab states. Iran is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which has seven Arab members.

ARAB STATES

Turkey is very dependent upon wealthy Arab states for economic and political support since the rise of oil prices after the 1973 Middle East war and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus of last year.

But an immediate test of Iranian and Turkish intentions is whether they will cut off diplomatic relations in accordance with a resolution passed at the conference calling for members to sever their political, cultural and economic relations with Israel.

Another main theme of the conference was the recovery of Moslem political and religious rights in Jerusalem as part of a Palestinian state. Israeli troops occupied the city of Jerusalem in the 1967, resulting in the repression of the Moslem population. □

MARTIAL ARTS

Circulatory And Respiratory Systems

In our examination of the many phases of human performance, and martial arts in particular, we've mentioned, quite often the significance of the circulorespiratory functions in performance. Circulorespiratory is a term used to include both circulatory and respiratory systems. The major parts of this system are the lungs, heart and blood vessels. The ability of our bodies to sustain work is highly dependent upon the efficiency of this system, which supplies the muscles and other body tissues with substances necessary to sustain life and produce work.

The primary functions of the circulorespiratory system are to provide body tissues with needed substances and to carry waste products away from the tissues.

The efficiency of the circulorespiratory system in vigorous performance is related primarily to endurance. Skill and strength are direct functions of the nervous and muscular systems. But fitness of the circulorespiratory system is very important in determining how long an organism can maintain a particular level of effort. Most of us can function under conditions of rest or moderate activity with the ease of the fit individual, but the level of fitness becomes more apparent as activity is intensified.

The fit individual has a circulorespiratory system which is capable of meeting the demands of the tissues under conditions of intense exercise. As the exercise increases in intensity, external respiration must increase, and the rate of blood flow to the body tissues must increase to delay fatigue.

During both rest and exercise, the well-conditioned individual displays a slower rate and a greater depth of respiration. When hard exercise is performed, breathing becomes intense, and the respiratory muscles are worked much harder than usual. Over exertion of the respiratory muscles produces a condition known as a "stitch in the side" (side ache). In the poorly conditioned performer, this condition often produces pain levels that the individual cannot or will not tolerate.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW AT SOUTH BERKELEY BYONG YU STUDIO

TAE KWON DO: "AVENUE TO ATTAINING A SOCIAL GOAL"



From left, PERCY WOODS, ANTHONY RICKETTS, GREG McKINNON, STEVE McCUTCHEN discussing martial arts.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Master Byong Yong Yu and the Byong Yu Tae Kwon Do Karate Studios lead the list of individuals and schools that have contributed to the growing community interest in martial arts and to the increasing participation of Black people in this Korean art and discipline.

Last week THE BLACK PANTHER visited and talked with senior black belts Greg McKinney and Percy Woods and junior black belt Anthony Ricketts, at the Berkeley Byong Yu Studio and observed and talked with three of Master Yu's outstanding students who exemplify not only the art and tradition of Tae Kwon Do, but the reality of Black social conditions and athletic abilities. Unfortunately, Master Yu was not present for the interview.

When asked what they expect from Tae Kwon Do, Percy Woods explained that he "seeks patience" and that the art he studies helps him "to grow and understand the realities and truth of life." He said, "Tae Kwon Do makes it necessary to meet obstacles, understand each one, and be prepared to meet the next obstacle."

Head instructor Greg McKinney said that martial arts and Tae Kwon Do "are a microcosm of society in the dojangs (studios). You have individuals with different levels of education and cultural backgrounds. Yet in the dojang, through Tae Kwon Do, there is the attitude, the feeling of helping each other and sharing."

Anthony Ricketts, one of the most impressive tournament competitors in California, added that he "approaches day-to-day situations through Tae Kwon Do. Day-to-day situations are recognized through a learned analysis," Brother Anthony said.

The Byong Yu Tae Kwon Do Studio has been a part of the South Berkeley community for eight years now and its leading instructors stress to their students the importance of learning something more than hand and feet skills.

Greg McKinney checks his students' report cards and their absenteeism. He is interested in helping to overcome not only weaknesses in his class, but an individual's academic shortcomings also. "Among friends there should be love and harmony. Students should be able to feel the joy of being alive and to partake in what life has to offer." Greg said.

On questions of Black people in Tae Kwon Do and their social attitudes, Greg went on to say that "as Blacks become more involved in the martial arts, they're more capable of tackling the problems outside the studio. They're able to come up with rational ideas on how to meet individual needs."

LOVERS OF LIFE

Percy Woods supported Greg's comments, adding, "Blacks have been able to blend into things and not get hung up behind little things — to become lovers of life who have found real beauty in martial arts."

Martial arts at the Byong Yu Studios is an "avenue to attaining a social goal. It's a way to find peace and to teach others the ways of Tae Kwon Do." The fact that Master Byong Yu, seventh degree black belt who is Korean born, has established himself internationally as one of the most colorful and prolific exponents of Tae Kwon Do and has passed his knowledge and experience on to other able practitioners, accounts for the enthusiasm and high enrollment figures seen during classes.

In California in particular, Master Yu and his students are some of the most formidable competitors on the tournament circuit, and more importantly, maintain a warm and open-minded attitude towards an enthused community.

Percy explains that "the higher the degree you obtain in martial arts, the more you become aware of the science of life; the humbler you become."

Greg McKinney, Percy Woods and Anthony Ricketts are beacons of encouragement to students and nonmartial artists alike. As Greg says, "Seek the sunlight and it shall bring the light of day."□

Nyerere Supports

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

particularly significant because he was one of the architects of last December's Lusaka Agreement that was instrumental in uniting Black Rhodesian nationalists on proposed negotiations with the racist Smith regime. Since that time, little or no progress has been made in the negotiations.

President Nyerere's public admission of the failure of the negotiations and his statement on the need for armed struggle will undoubtedly influence future discussions of African leaders on the issue of majority rule in Rhodesia. The topic is expected to be on the agenda of the meeting of the Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) now meeting in Kampala, Uganda. (See article, page 17.)

Commenting on the effect of Mozambique's recent independence from Portugal, President Nyerere said that Mozambique proved that Blacks in southern Africa were willing to take up arms to obtain majority rule and can be victorious.

A summit conference attended by Nyerere, President Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, and members of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union), the leading Black revolutionary organization in Rhodesia, was held in early July. Following that meeting, ZANU leader Edson Sithole declared, "We don't really believe there will be talks (with Smith)."

In a related development in the U.S., a bill has been introduced in the Senate to reimpose the American ban on imports from Rhodesia. A similar bill is pending in the House. The Byrd Amendment, which the Senate and House bills are designed to defeat, presently allows the U.S. to import chrome from Rhodesia in violation of the United Nations' embargo. □

Young Sioux Framed For F.B.I. Murders

(Washington, D.C.) - The FBI announced recently that it is charging James Theodore Eagle, a 19-year-old Sioux Indian, with the murder of two FBI agents slain June 26 in Ogalala, South Dakota. The two agents were shot when they went to the Rolling Pine Ridge Reservation to make an arrest. A battle ensued in which two Native Americans were also killed. □

PETITION

We, the undersigned, urge the committees of Congress investigating the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to do a thorough and complete investigation—not only of the activities of these agencies against prominent and "respectable" organizations—but also of the abuses suffered by minority and civil rights organizations, including the following:

Black Panther Party
Institute of the Black World
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Southern Conference Education Fund
Urban League
Welfare Rights Organization

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Please clip and return to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604, or your local Committee for Justice.

Ron Kovic

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

On February 23, federal police attacked the disabled veterans, led by the AVM, who were peacefully demonstrating outside the Federal Building in Los Angeles. The police were under orders to prevent the veterans, including paraplegics and quadraplegics in wheel chairs, from returning to California Senator Alan Cranston's office, which they had occupied from February 12.

Police barred the veterans from recovering needed medications from that office, but the determined veterans were able to break through the line of armed federal police. The incident included physical confrontation up to the point of, but not including, the police use of clubs and guns. The police later stated that they would have used these weapons had the press not been present.

For further information about the American Veteran's Movement, contact the National Office, 24 1/2 Hurricane Street, Venice, California. □

Black Veteran Denied Discharge Appeal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

and 1958 I served with the Air Force and spent much time in the Far East. I received a BCD after being AWOL (Absent Without Leave) for about six months.

"While I cannot excuse or defend the AWOL time, I believe it resulted from severe psychological pressure and disorder and caused a nervous condition for which I still receive treatment at Chicago's Veterans Research Hospital.

"In 11 years and nine months of service, I received seven medals including the Purple Heart, Philippines Liberation medal and good conduct medal. The AWOL was the only bad mark on my record."

At the conclusion of his appeal Brother Miller stated, "I appealed this decision in 1968 and was rejected. Now. . .years have passed and I feel the Air Force may be willing to change its mind and allow me to clear my record sufficiently to allow me to qualify for educational benefits. After serving my country as well as I could, I do not want to stay on public aid the rest of my life." □

Wages And Jobs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Thus, the wage adjustment is always upward.

Rein and Marris argue that any wage policy must be "reasonably efficient in distributing labor productively" . . . that is, the structure should represent a mechanism that can adjust labor supply to labor demand.

In practice, this is not the way in which American wage policy has developed. When groups demand a higher wage, they attempt to present a grievance. The "injustice" they protest is defined as an inequitable relationship between their wages and the wages of others. The comparison is subjective, indeed.

What really happens when most groups demand a higher wage is they test to see what the market price is for their labor. Trade and labor unions, professional groups, and minimum wage laws . . . all work to guarantee that the price is at least maintained for labor. As a result, adjustments are always made in the rate of employment, rather than the rate of pay. When demand is slack, people are laid off. When demand is high, the trends are reversed, and at the same time there is an irreversible investment of capital to eliminate unnecessary, scarce labor. This, in turn, establishes higher wage and salary rates in those jobs which remain.

An anti-inflationary policy of wage control, according to Rein and Marris, should seek to restore some equilibrium in the wage structure. "Rather than set any overall limit to increases," they say, "it needs to hold back leading key wage rates while it permits lagging wages to catch up."

One way toward this more equitable structure is to express

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

Letters to the Editor

Prison Motivation

Editor:

Having known of the Black Panther Party in its earlier days of activity, and to hear its seemingly quiet voice today is inspiring. A few of your papers have been dropped off to me by one of the brothers here. Your activeness in political-economical areas is well worth applauding. Also, the exposing of the degrading penal system is "down to the bone." I can see offers of a bright tomorrow for the Black Nation.

Yet as I look around me, the situation is sad. We've got young brothers on this compound who don't have the least desire to improve themselves, educationally, vocationally or any other way. These brothers are not dead. They simply have not become aware of what is necessary, besides muscles, to the fulfillment of Nation building. Their interest lies in getting "their game" (?) together.

On this compound there is school (through college - A.A.), a library with many up-to-date books on Black history and a few different subscriptions to Black literature, and a number of vocational courses. The "tax dollars" of all working Blacks contribute to this warehouse of knowledge. Their people have had their heads smoked, suffered jail and death that these opportunities may be opened to the young ones. However, some of these fellows (brothers) loathe opening an arithmetic or history book, but bury their face in "Playboy," "Players," "Penthouse," etc., or run like idiots to the movies or TV, catching all the crime and sex—exploited for their disorientation.

We need to motivate these brothers to take advantage of these facilities of higher education. The day will come when these brothers will be the leaders and builders of the Black Nation. If we are all well equipped, we are an asset.

You see, I believe in Nation building for a return to our Motherland Africa. Yes, this statement is prompted by my being in prison now. But, I can recall being down as a young child, long before I started making prison (11 years, 2 falls, 2½ years in between). Many brothers have passed me in these years, and I've heard their troubles. These, along with the millions of Black people who are victims of oppression, are evidence of the necessity of separation from this continent.

Please reply concerning a plan of action for motivating these brothers. There are some brothers here who are aware of truth and do their sharing with others, but it's difficult. Work with us brothers. Also, include my name on your mailing list for your paper.

Shalom...

Sonny McDonald
A-012267, T-3
P.O. Box 667
Bushnell, Fla. 33513

Pledge To B.P.P.

Dear Comrade Editor,

We are most gratefully in receipt of the people's acknowledging letter of July 12, 1975. Let me say here and now that we fully realize the financial necessities involved in the Party vehicle, and, as sure as my skin is black and my heart revolutionary, I will not forget the Party's trust in my consciousness. If I win certiorari in October in the Supreme Court, (and I will win) I want it understood now. That when I win, the Party wins also, et. al. (W.W.H.). This I pledge to the B.P.P.

At the end of every month I am paid $15.00 dollars in compensation for my work in the prison law library helping my comrades with their legal problems, etc. At the end of every month starting this July, I am pledging $5.00 dollars of my monthly wages to the Black Panther Party, as long as I am so confined, in any U.S. Prison. This I, Alsana Caruth, do solemnly swear to the people's struggle, under the leadership of Comrade-Brother Huey P. Newton . . .

All Power To The People Of Struggle,
Your Comrade Brother in Struggle,
Alsana Caruth
Pontiac, Illinois

Literature Denied

Greetings Comrades,

This is to inform you that the racist officials here at the number one slave factory, better known as the Virginia slave penitentiary, have disallowed me and the rest of the comrades from receiving the Black Panther paper in a vain effort to keep the people here in darkness. This is also to inform you that one, or at least one brother was being sent the BPP, but had not received any. I guess this was a mistake on the system's part.

This is only one of a series of harassments the brothers are being confronted with here. It's coming to the point where you either have to read what the system wants you to read, books such as Playboy, Mighty Mouse, or any type of reactionary literature that serves only one purpose, to destroy and corrupt the human minds of any meaningful knowledge.

But even though the denial of the People's paper is a grave misfortune to us, this is also another very important lesson to all of us, that a pig will always be a pig and will continue to spread his sadistic and reactionary disease wherever he goes, and this will continue until the people stop talking so much and start serving some revolutionary justice.

In closing, the brothers are taking this to the courts, but again we are faced with an even larger task, encountering larger and more powerful pigs. But we want all our Brothers and Sisters out there to know that until the last ounce of breath is gone we will continue struggling to achieve our goal of Liberation and Freedom from all forms of oppression and slavery.

Your Brother & Comrade, Forever In Guerrilla Warfare,
Isaac (Shomari) Archer 100520
P.O. Box 27264
Richmond, Virginia 23261

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

all wage and salary increases in terms of dollars rather than percentages and to give the higher paid workers little or no more than their lower paid workers by way of the increase. Another might be to reduce the number of job categories, or to reclassify certain occupations altogether.

No doubt, a wage structure based on social equity as its goal must be fashioned so that economic incentives are provided to encourage productivity and to reward persons for accepting unusual hardships as part of the job.

Our present policies, however, have gone beyond such socially justified reasons for wage increases. The existing structure operates out of traditional methods and conventional government policies that do little but perpetuate the poverty and high unemployment which exist today.□

South Africa

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careful scrutiny of the order, including study of the small print, Mrs. Duncan blasted the plan in her article in a widely read South African publication. Despite the obvious use to which the camps will be placed, the government insists that they are aimed at "vagrants and idlers."

Clearly aimed at any and all resistance by Africans to the unjust, racist laws and customs of the White regime, the creation of these prison-labor camps is one more indication that the White racist minority regime of South Africa is being more and more pushed into a corner by the growing political consciousness and organized resistance being demonstrated for majority African rule in South Africa.□

P.A.C.

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have a particularly savage record of warmongering in the Middle East. Their escalating military involvement in southern Africa is bound to lead to a wilder escalation of the fight between the African people and the White minority regimes!

"The PAC, which enjoys recognition as a legitimate representative of the Azanian people at the U.N. where apartheid South Africa has been expelled from the 29th General Assembly, urges the secretary general to condemn Israeli violation of General Assemby resolutions and asks for greater support to be given to the Azanian national liberation movement by the world body."□

THE BLACK PANTHER
Can Be Bought At:

WEST OAKLAND

JIMMIES LAMP POST
2273 TELEGRAPH AVE.

WOODY'S LIQUOR
1812 7TH STREET

CHESTER'S MARKET
1671 8TH STREET

VINCE'S LIQUOR
1671 PERALTA STREET

SAV-MORE
1333 PERALTA STREET

L & D LIQUOR
1698 7TH STREET

GOLDEN WEST MARKET
1104 18TH STREET

BELLS SOUL CITY (RECORDS)
931 WEST GRAND AVE.

CLOWN LIQUOR
4301 MARKET STREET

GATEWAY LIQUOR
5944 SAN PABLO AVE.

DANNY'S LIQUOR #1
932 WEST GRAND AVE.

MC KINLEY
2551 SAN PABLO AVE.

BLUE BIRD LIQUOR
3431 SAN PABLO AVE.

JUG LIQUOR #2
3645 SAN PABLO AVE.

MISTERS LIQUOR
4428 GROVE STREET

BERKELEY

GRAMMA BOOKSTORE
1849 UNIVERSITY AVE.

VERNIT AFRO MEDIA
2074 SAN PABLO

LO COST LIQUOR
2301 SAN PABLO AVENE.

JACKS LIQUOR
2801 SAN PABLO AVENUE

RAYS LIQUOR
2451 SAN PABLO AVENUE

NATIONAL MARKET
2517 SACRAMENTO STREET

SAN'S LIQUOR
3014 SAN PABLO AVENUE

FRANKLIN MARKET
1531 SAN PABLO AVENUE

ADELINE LIQUOR
3276 ADELINE

LOYCE DRIVE IN
3175 ADELINE

CO-OP BOOKS UNLIMITED
3020 TELEGRAPH AVE.

SHAKESPEARE BOOK
2499 TELEGRAPH AVE.

MOES BOOKSTORE
2484 TELEGRAPH AVE.

YEMAN BOOKSTORE
2406 HASTE STREET

BERKELEY MARKET
2360 TELEGRAPH AVE.

TOWER RECORDS
2510 DURANT AVENUE

LIL' BOBBY HUTTON

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."
—Huey P. Newton

ALL I'VE GOT IS NOTHING

